

The first Booke of the English  
School-maister.

## CHAP. I.

Teaching all Syllables of two Letters, beginning with the caleb, and joining them together, the same of like sound, as you may perceive by placing (c) before (k) and (s) and counting them as you see: and then teaching to read words of two letters.

A	a	b	c
B	ab	ba	cb
C	ac	bc	ca
D	ad	bd	cd
E	ae	be	ce
F	af	bf	cf
G	ag	bg	cg
H	ah	bh	ch
I	ai	bi	ci
J	aj	bj	cj
K	ak	bk	ck
L	al	bl	cl
M	am	bm	cm
N	an	bn	cn
O	ao	bo	co
P	ap	bp	cp
Q	aq	bq	cq
R	ar	br	cr
S	as	bs	cs
T	at	bt	ct
U	au	bu	cu
V	av	bv	cv
W	aw	bw	cw
X	ax	bx	cx
Y	ay	by	cy
Z	az	bz	cz
AA	aa	ba	ca
AB	ab	bb	cb
AC	ac	bc	cc
AD	ad	bd	cd
AE	ae	be	ce
AF	af	bf	cf
AG	ag	bg	cg
AH	ah	bh	ch
AI	ai	bi	ci
AJ	aj	bj	cj
AK	ak	bk	ck
AL	al	bl	cl
AM	am	bm	cm
AN	an	bn	cn
AO	ao	bo	co
AP	ap	bp	cp
AQ	aq	bq	cq
AR	ar	br	cr
AS	as	bs	cs
AT	at	bt	ct
AU	au	bu	cu
AV	av	bv	cv
AW	aw	bw	cw
AX	ax	bx	cx
AY	ay	by	cy
AZ	az	bz	cz
BA	ba	bb	cb
BB	bb	bb	cb
BC	bc	bc	cc
BD	bd	bd	cd
BE	be	be	ce
BF	bf	bf	cf
BG	bg	bg	cg
BH	bh	bh	ch
BI	bi	bi	ci
BJ	bj	bj	cj
BK	bk	bk	ck
BL	bl	bl	cl
BM	bm	bm	cm
BN	bn	bn	cn
BO	bo	bo	co
BP	bp	bp	cp
BQ	bq	bq	cq
BR	br	br	cr
BS	bs	bs	cs
BT	bt	bt	ct
BU	bu	bu	cu
BV	bv	bv	cv
BW	bw	bw	cw
BX	bx	bx	cx
BY	by	by	cy
BZ	bz	bz	cz
CA	ca	cb	cc
CB	cb	cb	cc
CC	cc	cc	cc
CD	cd	cd	cd
CE	ce	ce	ce
CF	cf	cf	cf
CG	cg	cg	cg
CH	ch	ch	ch
CI	ci	ci	ci
CJ	cj	cj	cj
CK	ck	ck	ck
CL	cl	cl	cl
CM	cm	cm	cm
CN	cn	cn	cn
CO	co	co	co
CP	cp	cp	cp
CQ	cq	cq	cq
CR	cr	cr	cr
CS	cs	cs	cs
CT	ct	ct	ct
CU	cu	cu	cu
CV	cv	cv	cv
CW	cw	cw	cw
CX	cx	cx	cx
CY	cy	cy	cy
CZ	cz	cz	cz
DA	da	db	dc
DB	db	db	dc
DC	dc	dc	dc
DD	dd	dd	dd
DE	de	de	de
DF	df	df	df
DG	dg	dg	dg
DH	dh	dh	dh
DI	di	di	di
DJ	dj	dj	dj
DK	dk	dk	dk
DL	dl	dl	dl
DM	dm	dm	dm
DN	dn	dn	dn
DO	do	do	do
DP	dp	dp	dp
DQ	dq	dq	dq
DR	dr	dr	dr
DS	ds	ds	ds
DT	dt	dt	dt
DU	du	du	du
DV	dv	dv	dv
DW	dw	dw	dw
DX	dx	dx	dx
DY	dy	dy	dy
DZ	dz	dz	dz
EA	ea	eb	ec
EB	eb	eb	ec
EC	ec	ec	ec
ED	ed	ed	ed
EF	ef	ef	ef
EG	eg	eg	eg
EH	eh	eh	eh
EI	ei	ei	ei
EJ	ej	ej	ej
EK	ek	ek	ek
EL	el	el	el
EM	em	em	em

**If you do ill : fy on vs all:**

Ah, is it so? is he my foe?  
Woe be to me if I do so!

Vp, go, on : lo I see a py.  
So it is, if I doe lye,  
Woe is mee, oh I dye,  
Yefee in me, no lye to be.

8

## CHAP.

The titles of the  
Chapters  
caught the  
but really  
Teachers.

When thou  
hath posted  
his letters, and  
know'st  
and after some  
days when he  
will them read,  
to call all the  
letters Confonanz,  
to proceede with  
they stand in the  
gent, neuer troubling  
his memory with a  
new word, before he  
be perfect in the old.  
c. before a, o, u, like  
(k) but before e, or i,  
like (s) if no other let-  
ter come betwene.

Now you can  
your Scholler that he  
can't not only find  
out a secret.

Teach him that  
is put for (1) the  
ell, and under him read  
these lines distinctly.

# The first Booke of the

## CHAP. II.

**T**Each to ioyn the two former sorte of syllables together, I meane (ab, and ba,) w<sup>th</sup> the rest; with practise of reading the same sorte of words of three letters. And here you see that this, and every new chapter doth so repeat al that went before, that your Scholler can forget nothing.

Here you may teach your Scholler to call these words syllables, and that so many letters as wee spell together we call a syllable. And you may repeat the first two letters, as often as the capacite of a child shall require it: and for the more pleasure of the childe, I haue vsed such syllables, as are vsed for English words.



If now your Scholler be ready in the former sort of a vowel, consonant, and a syllable, you may now teach him what a dipthong is, especially those in the former Chapter, ai, ei, oi, au, ou.

Ba bab ba bad ba bag ba bar bat bay.

Be bed be beg be bet.

Bi bid bi big bi bill bi bit.

Bo bot bo bon bos bo box boy.

Bu bud buf bug bu bull bu but buz.

Da dad dag da dam da du day.

De den det de dew.

Di did dig dim din dip.

Do dog dol do dop doz dot dow.

Du dug dul du dun.

Fa fal fan far fa fat.

Fe fid fel fe fen fetw.

Fi fil fin fir fit.

Fo fog fop fo; so for. Fn ful fur.

Ga gad gag ga gap gay. Ge ges get.

Gi gib gig gil. Go gob god got.

Ga gab gag ga gap gay. Ge ges get.

Gu gub gug gul gu gum gun gup gut.

Ha had hag ha; ha hat haw hay.

He hed hel hem hen hetw.

Hi hid hil him hi hip his hit.

Ho hog hod ho hom hot hap.

Hu hus hug hul hu hum hur.

La lad lag lap la las law lay.

Le led leg le les let.

Li lsb lig lim li lisp.

Lo lob loge lol lop los lot low.

La lug lu lul.

Ma mad mam man ma map mas mat maw may.

Me meg men mes. Mi mil mis.

Mo mop mos mow. Mu mul mum mur.

Na nag nam nan nay. Ne nel net ne new.

# English Schoole-maſter.

3

Pi piſi piſi piſi piſi. Po poſi poſi poſi poſi.  
 Pu puſi puſi puſi puſi.  
 Pa paſi paſi paſi paſi.  
 Pe peſi peſi peſi peſi.  
 Po poſi poſi. Pu puſi puſi puſi.  
 Ka kaſi kaſi kaſi kaſi.  
 Ke keſi keſi. Ki kiſi kiſi kiſi.  
 Ko koſi koſi koſi koſi. Ku kuſi kuſi kuſi.  
 Ta taſi taſi. Te teſi teſi teſi.  
 Ti tiſi tiſi tiſi tiſi. To toſi toſi toſi toſi.  
 Tu tuſi tuſi tuſi tuſi.  
 \* Ca caſi caſi caſi caſi.  
 Ke keſi keſi. Ki kiſi kiſi kiſi.  
 Co coſi coſi coſi coſi.  
 Cu cuſi cuſi cu cuſi cuſi.  
 Sa ſaſi ſaſi ſa ſaſi ſa ſaſi.  
 Si ſiſi ſiſi ſi ſiſi ſiſi.  
 So ſoſi ſoſi ſo ſoſi ſo ſoſi.  
 Su ſuſi ſu ſuſi.  
 Ta taſi taſi taſi taſi. Te teſi teſi. Tu tuſi.  
 Pe peſi peſi peſi.  
 Wa waſi waſi. We weſi.  
 Wa waſi waſi waſi waſi.  
 We weſi weſi weſi.  
 Wi wiſi wiſi wiſi. Wo woſi woſi.  
 Wu waſi waſi. Wu wiſi wiſi.

\* In theſe kinde of words of one ſyllable we uſe only (c) before (a o n) and (k) before (e and i,) and not o-therwiſe, except in ſai- ned words, as Cis for Ciſſely, Kate for Ka-therine; or in ſome proper names, as Ca the father of Saul. But we uſe (t) before any vowels, therfore haue I placed them as you ſee.

\* Boy, go thy way vp to the top of the hill, & get me home the bay nag, ſil him well, & ſee he be ſat, and I will rid me of him; for he will be but dull, as his dam, yet if a man bid well for him, I will ſell him of it; if not I do but rob him, and ſo God will vex me, and may let me go to hell, if I get but a iaw-bone of him ill.

\* This ſpeech is made onely of the wordes taught before, where you are not to regard the ſence, being ſimou- lous, but only to teach diſtinct reading. And this obſerue in the reſt, making your ſcholler to read them perfectly, but not the titles of chapters, nor the notes in the mar- gent.

## CHAP. III.

Setting downe onely all thoſe ſyllables, that are of three letters beginning with two Conſonants.

Bla ble bli blo bli.  
 Bja bje bji bjo bju.

Cha che cht cho chu.  
 Cla cle cll clo clu.

Here examining your Scholler what conſonants will follow be-

let him answer (l) or (r) and so practise him in all the rest. For the more perfect hee is in them, the more ease and benefit you shall finde, when you come to the rules of Division, in the second Booke. I call (h) a consonant heere, and else-where for examples sake, which properly is not so, to a-void the multitude of Rules.

**C**ra tre cri cro cru.  
Dra dre dri dzo dzu.  
Dwa dwe dwi dwo \*\*\*.  
Fla fle fi fo fu.  
Fra fre fri fro fru.  
Gla gle gi go gu.  
Gna gne gni gno gnu.  
Gra gre gri gro gru.  
Hna hne hni hno hnu.  
Pla ple pli plo plu.  
Pra pre pri pro pru.  
Sca sce sci sco scu.  
Sha she shi sho shu.

**S**ha she shi sho shu.  
Sla sle si so su.  
Sma sme smi smo smu.  
Sna sne sni sno snu.  
Spa spe spi spo spu.  
Sta ste sti sto stu.  
Swa swe swi swo \*\*\*.  
Squa sque squi squo squ.  
Tba tbe tbi tbo tbu.  
Tra tre tri tro tru.  
Twa tve twi two \*\*\*.  
Ttha tbe tbi tbo tbu.  
Twa tve twi two tzu.

## CHAP. IIII.

**H**ere are adioyned the syllables of the former Chapter, with the second sort of those in the first Chapter, beginning with (ab.) And then teach to reade words, made of those syllables.

Although I have so disposed these words, as that the later chapters are a repetition of the former, yet would I have scholars in every forme, say over in part, some of that hee hath learned, and oppose one another, as I have taught in the first chapter of the second Booke.

**B**la blab. Ble bled bles blew. Bli blis. Blo blot. (Bin blur.  
Bra brag bran bra bras brag Bray.  
Bre bred bret brew. Bri briu. Bzo bzow.  
Cha champ chap chas chat. Che chet.  
Chi chil chip. Cho chod chop. Chuchub.  
Cra crab crag cram. Cre crew.  
Cri criu. Cro crop cros crows. Cru crum.  
Dra drab dral drag dram draw dray.  
Dre dreg dri drup. Dzo dzum dzop dzu.  
Dwe dwel.

**F**la flag flap flat flaw flar. Fle fled.  
Flu flit. Flo flot flow flor. Flu flur.  
Fra fray. Fre fret fri frig. Fro frog from frow.  
Gla glas glas. Gle glew. Gli glid.  
Glo glas glow. Glu glum glat.  
Gna gnaf gnaw.  
Gra gral gras gray. Gri gris grip. Gro gros.  
Hna hap haw. Hni knit.  
Hra hrup hrow. Hnu knub knug.



## English Schoole-master.

**P**la plat play. Plo plob plot plow. Plu plum.

**P**ra prae pray. Pre pree. Pri prig.

**P**ea scab scan scar.

**S**he sheg shep shew. Shi shil skin ship.

**S**co scot scot scul scum.

**S**ha shed shad shal. Shed shel shew.

**S**la slab slay sle flew.

**S**li lid slip lit. Slo stop slow. Sln slut.

**S**me smel smit smit. Smo smot. Smu smut.

**S**na snag snay snat. Sni snip. Sno snow. Snu snut.

**S**pa span spar. Spe sped spel spew.

**S**pi spil spin spit. Spo spot. Sps spur.

**S**ta stal stag star stay. Ste stem.

**S**ti stil stil stir. Sto stod stow. Stu stub stut stir.

**S**wa swad swag swan swap sway. Swo swel.

**S**wi swig still swim.

**T**ha than that thaw. The them then they.

**T**hi thin this. Tho thou. Thu thus.

**T**ra trap tray. Tre tree. Tri trim trip.

**T**ro trop trow tray. Tru true trus.

**T**wi twig.

(whol whom.

**W**ha what. Whe when wey. Whi whip. Who

**W**ra wray. Wee ween. Wzi wigz. Wzi woz.

**S**qua squab squad squar. Squi squib.

\* I have placed (c and k) all as in the second chapter, although you shall finde (k) written before (a) and (u) as in skarlet, skull, yet doe the most exact Writers say scarlet, scull; but Kalender,

I met a man by the way this day, who when he saw me, hit me a blow that it did swell: for that I did not stir my cap when I met him. But I fled from him and ran my way. Then did he fret & out-ran me, & drew out his staffe, that had a knat on the end, and hit me a clap on the scull, & a cros-blow on the leg, so that I did skip at it: yet was I glad to know, and to see as in a glasse my bad spot: & I will pray him, that if he shall see me so grosse, and so far out of the way, that he will whip me well, so that I may know what I am to doe.

### CHAP. V.

**S**etteth downe all syllables of foure letters, beginning with three Consonants: Secondly, joyneth them



Ant ent int out unt.

Apl opl spl opl upl.

Aps eps ips ops ups.

Apt ept ipt opt upt.

Arb erb irb ozb urb.

Ard erd ird ozd urd.

Art ert irt ozt urt.

Arg erg igr ovg urg.

Ark erk irk ozk urk.

Arm erim irm ozm urm.

Arn ern irn ojn urn.

force

with

rc.

Ary ery iry ozy ury.

Ars ers irs ozs urs.

Art ert irt ozt urt.

Aly eth ily oth uth.

Ask esk isk ofk usk.

All ell ill oll ull.

Aly uly ily oly uly.

Alt elt ilt olt ult.

Alth uth ily oth uth.

All ell ill oll ull.

Als ells ills oths uths.

## CHAP. VII.

**A** Diyoyneth the sillables of the former Chapter, with the first of the first Chapter, and others that begin sillables with such practise of reading as before.

Ba bab babl ga gad gabl rabl wab wabl scrabl.

Pe ped pebl. Bi bib bibl nbl dyl dylb scrbl scrbl.

Co cob cobl bobl go gob gobl hob hobl.

Hu hub hubl fu fub fubl.

Cra crab cras dya dyab dyas stab stabs.

We web webs. Ri rib ribs.

Lo lob lobs so sob sobb. Lu lub lubb stabs.

\* Ri rich rich whi which. Pu uch much fu such.

La lab labs shad shads. Squavs. Be bed beds pedb.

Li lid lids. Go god gods rods.

Ba bal balt snad. Pu mus shul rust.

Ha haf haft craft. De del cleft.

Gi gif gift list list list cleft.

Lo los lost soft. Hu haf haft talt.

La lau laugh. Bi high nigh. plo plough. throu through.

Da dag dagl gagl pagl wagl dzagl stragl.

Gi gyl hyl wyl wyl wyl wyl.

Go gog gog. Stru strug strugl.

Ba bal balt sca scaul scauld. Be hel held geld.

Gi gil gild mil mild pld chld wld wld.

Bo bou bound would should. Lu Cald.

\*You may sometime spell this away, if the word will be more easie, which is especially when the word endeth in (ch gh or sh) for then they cannot well be divided.

Ca cal calf half rail.

Pe pel pelt sell sell twice twice. Cu gul gulf.

Ba bal balk chalk walk talk.

Pi mil milk silk. Po pol pork. Pu hul hulk.

Ba bal balin calin palm. Be hel helm. Fil film. Hol. holin.

Fa fal fall, Ste stol stoll. Two swoll.

Sca scal scalp. Be hel help. The whelp. Cu gul gulp.

Fa fal fals. Pu pul puls.

Fa fal fait. Sha shait. Be bel, belt, felt, melt, smelt.

Gi gil gill, hilt, tilt, wilt, spilt.

\* After (n) we  
use to give little  
or no sound to  
(b)

La lam lamb. Kem kemb. Com comb. Dum dumb thumb.

Cam camp damp lamp cramp stamp. Shi shim shimp.

Po pom pomp. Du dum dump. Lu lump lamp camp stomp.

Da dam dams hams. Ste stem stems. Plu plum plums.

Ba dan dam danc launc launc launc chaunc.

Fe fen fent pent henc. Qui quinc sine. Du our dunc, fend.

Ba ban band hard land sand wand. Ben beno lano spend

Fi fin find blind wind. Bon bond. Ho honn bound round.

Ha han hang. Si sin sing thing string.

Ho pon pong strong wrong. Du don dong.

Ba ban bank tank blank bank frank bank,

Li lin link blink pink drink shrink. Pon monk.

Papan pant plant gra graunt haunt.

Be ben bent lent ment rent went spent.

Di din dint mint tint splint.

Fo fon font wont. Pu hunt lunt blunt.

Da dap dapl. Grapl gripl. Pi nip nipl.

Co con coupl.

Ca cap caps raps traps chaps. Dip hips lips quips.

So sop sops tops chops drops crops.

Ca cap capt grapt lapt chapt thapt. Ke key kept.

Di dip dipt ript tipt sipt skipt script.

Do dop dopt sopt topt cropt. Su sup sapt.

He her hearb. Cu cur curb.

Ca car card gard lard quard ward yard.

Be ber berd. Gi gir girb. Lo lord word. Cu cur curb.

Ca car cart dcart scarf wharf. Cu tur turf scurf.

Ba bar barg larg barg. We ver verg.

Di dir dreg. Go goz gozg sozg. Sn sur sarg spurg.

# English Schoole-master.

9

Ba bar back dark hark mark park clark spark.  
 Wa woꝝ work. Lu lur lurk.  
 Ba bar harm farm harm warm charm swarm.  
 Te ter term. Fi fir firm. Wo woꝝ worm storm.  
 Ba bar barn warn pain. Fer fern queen stern.  
 Bo boꝝ boꝝ corn toꝝ. Bu bur burn turn spurn.  
 Ca cat carp harp warp sharp.  
 Her vers. Woꝝ woꝝs. Cu cur curs purs.  
 Ca cart dart hart part quart wart smart stwart.  
 Di dir dirt. Foꝝ foꝝt soꝝt thoꝝt. Hu hur hurt.  
 Da dath da' ath lath ra rash gua gnath.  
 Fre fresh. Fi ish fish.  
 Cu uth guth push rush tush blush buzz chuzh.  
 Ca cas cask mask task. Des desk, hu hus husk musk.  
 Fri fris frisl wrid. Gu mus must rust.  
 Ca gal gasp hasp rasp wasp. Ki ris risp wisp crisp.  
 Cas cast fast hast last tast halt wast chast.  
 Be bes best, se sest nest rest west yest chest wrest.  
 Fi fis fist list wist. Co cos cost host lost most post.  
 Du dus dust lust must rust.  
 Ra rat ratt pzatl, Be ket kefl, Li titl spidl, Ku rut rutil.  
 Ba ath bath say sayth hath lath path sayth wath.  
 Wi ith with sith. Do oth moth mouth south slouth.  
 Thru thruſt, Thre threſh, Thꝛo thꝛong.  
 Thwa thwai thwait thwaits.

\* The reason  
of this difference I shewd  
before.

Tell me now in truth, how rich art thou?  
 What hast thou that is thine owne?  
 A cloth for my Table, a horse in my stable:  
 Both bridle and saddle, and a child in the cradle.  
 But no bagge of gold, house, or free hold.  
 My coyne is but small, find it who shall:  
 For I know this my selfe, it is all but pelf.  
 Both cow and calf; you know not yett half,  
 She doth yeeld me milk, her skin soft as silk.  
 I got with-out help, a cat and a whelp;  
 A cap and a belt, with a hog that is gelt:  
 With a pot of good drink, full to the brink.  
 And I had a Lark, and a Fawne from the park.

C

Thus

Thus much in hast, may be for a tast.  
And so must I end, no vaine word to spend.

## CHAP. VIII.

**T**Eacheth words ending, first in three, then in foure consonants, containing the hardest syllables of. all sorts, with practise of reading the same.

Cat ca caught caught taught.  
Cy eight. Wei height weight. Si sight bright.  
Bou bought ought fought wrought fought.  
Ru rug rugl rugs.  
Bel belch welch. Pi fil filch mitch pich.  
Am amb ambl bzambl. Scra scrambl. Pi nimbl wimbl.  
Fu fum fumbl mumbl stumbl. Pi nim nimp.  
Am amp ampt sampt trampt. Tem templ. Pim pimpl.  
Du pum pump pumpl. Pom poms. Pumps.  
Ba<sup>a</sup> blanch branch panch. Ben bench wench wyl wynch.  
Ca cand candl handl. Spren sprendl.  
Pa man mantl. Spza spzan spzantl. Gran grantl.  
Ten tenth. Pi nin ninth. De dep dept.  
Ca cam camp campt stamp. Tem tempt. Stum stumpt.  
Ki kind kindl spindl. Bu bun bundl.  
An<sup>a</sup> ankl. Wzi wzinkl spzinkl. Tin unkl.  
Pan mangl tangl strangl wzangl. Pin mingl angl.  
Ga gar garb garbl marbl warbl. Cu curb curbl.  
Ci cit circ circ.  
Far fard fardl. Gir girdl. Hu hur hurdl.  
Gar gargl. Pu pur purp purpl. Ki kic kirt kirtl mirtl.  
Tur turt. Wo wo? wo?ld. Cu cur curld.  
Ca cast caskl wza wzast. Thi thist thistl. Just iustl.  
Da dathl dastl lastl swastl. Du push pushl rushl.  
As askl askt. Cla clas clasp clasp.  
Ca cat catch watch scratch. It itch witch.

<sup>a</sup> For (a) here  
many put an.

<sup>a</sup> We may put  
(c) before (k)  
not pronoun-  
ced.

Words ending  
in foure con-  
sonants most  
of them being  
the plurall  
number.

Leug length strength. Cyght weight weightls. (Wo?ldls.  
Handhandl handls. Spin spindls harbls girdls, Turtls.



As I went through the Castl yard, I did chance to stumble in a queach of brambles, so as I did scratch my heels & feet, & my gay girdl of gold and purpl, then I thought how I might wrastl out, but I dastit my hands into a bundl of thistles, till at length by the strength of mine armes & legs I wrought my self out, but did catch a cough, and caught a wrinch in mine ankl, & a scratch on my mouth: but now I am taught whilst I am in this world, how to rangl with such as are too strong and full of might for me.

*The end of the first Booke.*

## The second Booke of the English Schoole-Master.

Wherein are taught plaine and easie rules how to diuide truly and certainly any long and hard word of many Syllables, with rules for the true writing of any word.

### CHAP. I.

*In this Chapter are set down the words of Art used in this Treatise, with other necessary rules and obseruations, especially for words of one syllable, both for true writing and reading.*

Master.

**D**oe you think your selfe so sufficiently instructed, to spell and read distinctly any word of one syllable, that now we may procede to teach rules for the true and easie diuision of any word of many syllables?

Scholler.

Sir: I doe not well vnderstand what you meane by a syllable.

Mastr. A syl-la-ble is a perfect sound, made of so many letters as we spell together: as in di-uis-ion you see are foure syl-la-bles.

Schol. How many let-ters may be in a syl-la-ble?

Mastr. Any num-ber vn-der nine, as I doe say that welsh, knight, brought, strength.

Schol. What let-ters may make a syl-la-ble alone?

C 2

I diuide your syllables for you, vntill you haue rules of diuision, and then I leaue you to your rule.

Looke not for any exact definitions, but for such descriptions as are fit for children.

I make (h) a letter for plainnesse, which exactly is none, but a note of breathing.

Mastr.

**Maſt.** Any of the vo-wels : a, e, i, o, u. as a-ny, e-will, I-doll, o-u-er-tur-neth, v-ni-ty.

**Diphthong,**

**Schol.** But Sir, I ſometime find two vo-wels together in one ſyllable : what ſhall I doe with them ?

\* Teach that any two vowels that will make a perfect ſound is called a diphthong.

**Maſt.** You muſt then call them a \* Dip-thong, which is no-thing elſe but a ſound made of two vo-wels.

\* For when one is little ſounded, I call them improper diphthongs. Ae, Oe, in Latine words make a dip-thong.

**Schol.** Will any two vo-wels made a dip-thong ?

**Maſt.** No : \* none that are fully ſounded, but theſe : ai, ei, oi, au, eu, ou, oo, ee : as in ſay, either, coin, taught, eu-nuch, ought, good, feed. Which when you find, you muſt ſoyne together, except in ſome proper names, as in Be-er-she-ba, Na-tha-niel : ſo in ſe-eth, a-gree-ing, and in ſuch words, where a ſyllable be-ginning with (e) is ad-ded to a perfect word ending in (e) as ſee, a-gree, de-gree. But aa, ao, oe, and ſuch like, make no dip-thongs, and ther-foze may not be ſoyned.

**Schol.** Yet doe I find ia ie, io, iu, va, ve, vi, vo, ſoyned together, as in Iames, Ieſus, Ioyne, Iudas, va-lew, ve-ri-ly, vi-lit, vow : I pray you are they then not dip-thongs ?

**Ma.** No : foze and v, ſoyned with a vo-well in the beginning of a ſyllable, are turned from vo-wels into con-ſonants, as in A-hi-iah.

**Conſonant.**

**Schol.** What meane you by a Conſonant ?

**Maſt.** I meane all the other letters except the vo-wels, which can ſpell no-thing without one of the vo-wels ; as take (e) out of ſtrength, and ſtrength will ſpell nothing.

**Schol.** Why Sir, (y) did e-uen now ſpell a word, yet is there in it none of the five vo-wels.

**Ma.** Indeed (y) is often uſed foze (i) when it is a vo-well, but when they be con-ſonants they diſſer : foze (y) is alſo a con-ſonant, when it is ſoyned in the beginning of a ſyllable with a vo-well as in yes, you, ſo it diſſer-eth from yet, and ſuch like.

**Schol.** I pray you ſhew me the reaſon why in (like) which was the laſt word you uſed, and in many other befoze you put (e) in the end, which is not ſounded ?

(e) not ſounded.

**Ma.** This letter (e) in the end of a word not ſounded, hath two principal uſes. The firſt and chiefſt is to draw the ſyllable long : as he is made mad.

A ſpill dam. A ſhewd dame.

My man hath cut my horse mane.

A great gap: gape wide.

Spare this Spar. Beware of war.

\* Feede vn'till thou hast well fed.

You feele not my paine, A waspe is fell.

He hid the Ore hide.

It is a mile to the mill.

A little pin. My flesh doth pine.

A branch of fir, god for the fire.

A dor sitteth on the doore.

Tos the ball, tole the woll.

You haue a dor on the nose, and you dote.

Rud is not rude.

A run of wine: the tune of a song.

Schol. What is the second vse?

Maſt. It changeth the sound of some letters: but this vse with the further declaration of this letter, because it is harder then you will at the first easily conceiue, I will referre vn to another place.

Schol. Are no other letters not at all, or but little pronounced?

Maſt. Yes very many: as (a) is not pronounced in earth, goat: no (e) in George: no (i) in brieſe: no (o) in people: nei ther is (u) pronounced in guide. All which words of all sorts I will set downe after-ward, when I haue giuen you more neceſſary rules in these three first Chapters, and you bet-ter able to vse them.

\* In this sound when (e) is long, it is commonly doubled and made a dip- thong.

Make your schollers very perfect in these, therefore you may try them in other like.

Letters not pronounced.

## CHAP. II.

By this Chapter you shall easily and plainly know how many syllables are in euery word.

Maſt. If you diligent-ly obserue these things, you can- not erre in any word of one syl-la-ble: therefore I will procecd in the di-ui si-on of syl-la-bles, which if you will care-ful-ly marke, you shall ne-uer faile in di-uiding the long-est or har-deſt word that euery you shall read.

Schol. What will assured-ly bring me great profit and pleasure: for when I meet with a long hard word, I sticke so fast in the mire, that I can nei-ther go forward nor back-

ward.

ward. And I neuer yet heard that any such rules haue bene euer yet taught by a ny: I pray you therefore tell me what is the first generall rule, the chiefeft ground in this worke.

Maſt. Briefly it is this: Marke how many vowels you haue in a word, as in ſtrength, ti-ed, e-ſpied, ſub-miſſi-on, ſalu-ta-ti-on, re-ge-ne-ra-ti-on, ex-tra-or-di-na-ri-ly, in which ſeauen words, you haue as many ſyllables as vowels, and a-boue ſeauen ſyllables, I remember no word.

Schol. But I finde the con-trary, euen in this rule: for in the words, you haue, briefe, are moe vowels than ſyllables.

Maſt. It is well obſerued: therefore, you muſt know, that you can hardly finde a generall rule with-out ſome exceptions.

Schol. How many exceptions hath it?

Maſt. Three. The firſt is, when there is (e) in the end of a word, or any other vowel not at all, or but little pronounced: as in chiefe, haue, thwice, where in we ſound not (i) in chiefe, nor the laſt (e) in any of them.

Schol. What is the ſecond exception?

Maſt. The ſecond is, if there be a diſ-thong, as in may, your, then haue you two vowels in one ſyllable.

Schol. Are there not three vowels in your?

Maſt. No: for I told you be-fore, that (y) before a vowel in the ſame ſyllable, is a conſonant.

Schol. What is the third exception?

Maſt. Words ending in (es) haue a-boue one vowel, as Iames, preferues, alwayes, names, hides, bones. But of theſe moze ſhall be ſaid here-after.

Schol. Shall I neuer els find two vowels in one ſyllable?

Maſt. Yes: after (q) alway is (u) with another vowel, as in quaſſe, queene, quicke, and ſome-time after (g) as in Gualter, lan-guage, other wiſe neuer, unleſſe we ſay that words ending in (uen) as Hea-uen, e-uen, are in one ſyllable, becauſe we commonly ſo pronounce them.

#### CHAP. IX.

This Chapter teacheth plaine rules, how to diuide truly the longeſt and hardeſt English word that you ſhall finde.

Schol.

Schol. I haue al-ready with ease and cer-tain-ty learned to know how many syllables are in a ny word, so some as I see it, yet know I not how to di-uide them truly.

Mai. Marke then these rules fol-low-ing, and you shall neuer faile: The first is, if you haue two vowels come together both fully pronounced, and no dip-thong, you must put the former of them in the for-mer syl-la-ble, & the latter of them to the syl-la-ble following, as in tri-all, mu-ru-all, say-ing, tri-umph, E-phra-im. Like-wise when the same con-so-nant is doubled, they must be diuided in like manner, as ab-bot, ac-cord, ad-der, let-ter, dif-fer, com-mon, ne-ces-si-tie, &c. except when they be need-lesly doubled in words of the plurall number, as in plummes, whippes, hills, craggas, for plums, whips, hills, crags.

Schol. What meane you by the plurall number?

Mai. When naming a thing we speak of more then one, as one whip we call the sin-gu-lar num-ber, because it speaketh but of one; and whips we call the plu-rall number, because it speaketh of more then one.

Schol. But what shall I doe, when I find but one con-so-nant betwixt two vowels?

Mai. (a) You must put the con-so-nant vnto the vo-well fol-low-ing him, as in o-uer, i-nough, v-fed, be-cause, re-port, de-li-uer, re-joy-ced, di-li-gent, re-ge-ne-ra-ti-on, except in some com-pound words.

Schol. What kind of words be they?

Mai. When two severall words which we call simple words, are ioyned together, as in saue gard, two syllables, not sa-ue-gard, three syllables, (b) because it is made of com-pounded of two severall words, saue and gard: so where-of there-in, here-out, vn-even, lame-nes, wise-ly. Where you must note, that if the last part be an addition onely, and signifye nothing, (c) as (nes) in lame-nes, we call that a derivative word, and not a word compounded. Also (x) is put to the vo-well before him, as in ox-en, ex-er-cise, ex-or-cists, the reason is, because (d) (x) hath the sound of two con-so-nants: (c and s) and (cs) cannot begin a syllable.

Schol. What if there come two diuers con-so-nants, betwixt two vowels?

\* For the latter syllable must not begin with a vowel, except the former end in a vowel. Double consonants.

\* The plurall number I will now leave, di-uiding those syllables which I haue taught by rule, the better to bring Schollers to present practise.

One conso-nant.

(a) Because the former syllable cannot end with a consonant, except the syllable following beginne with a consonant.

(b) We call that simple that is not compounded.

(c) The syllable will keepe the same letters, as when he was simple.

(d) Therefore (x) is called a double consonant.

Two conso-nants.

Mai.

## The practise to the

Mai. Then if they be such as may they must be soynded, for those that begin a word, must begin a syllable, in any part of the word.

Schol. How then shall I know which con-so-nants may begin a word, and therefore must be soynded?

Mai. If you turne backe into the third Chapter of the first booke, they are all set downe together: but because I would haue you very perfect in these letters, I wil giue you of euery one, an example: as bleſſe, brew, childe, clap, creep, draw, dwell, flame, fret, glaſſe, gnat, grace, know, play, praise, scab, shall, skip, flow, smarr, snuf, spend, squib, stand, sway, that, trap, twain, when, wrought.

Schol. I pray you now giue examples, how these must be soynded in words of more syllables.

Mai. Marke then diligently these: re-store, not thus restore, because (s) may begin a syllable, it must not thus, restore, because a consonant, (if there be any) must begin the syllable: so in re-fraine, ex-cusable, and such like: But in god-ly, sel-dom, erum-pet, lod-ged, mor-ning, &c. the middle consonants must be diuided, because none of these (dl, ld, mp, dg, rn,) can begin a word. Therefore can they not begin a syllable: Again, you may not spel thus, lod-ged, because (ge) may begin a word.

Schol. Is then the same reason to be obserued, if there come three or more consonants together in the middle of a word?

Mai. Yea, altogether, for as many consonants as can, must be soynded, and the rest diuided.

Schol. How many consonants may come in the beginning of a word?

Mai. Three, and no more: Therefore, if in the middle there come foure or more, they must be diuided, although foure may end a syllable, as in words.

Schol. How shall I be sure, which three may be soynded?

Mai. They are all set downe in the beginning of the fifth Chapter of the first booke. But for more plainnesse sake, I wil giue of euery one of them an example, whercof we haue any ordinary English word, as scrape, skrew, shrink, stroke, split, spring, thrale, thwite.

Schol.

Three or more  
consonants.



Schol. Give an example for dividing of these words, wherein many consonants come together.

Ma. One or two may serve, if you remember what hath bene taught. As in this word con-straine, you may not say con-straine, no; con-straine, no; con-straine, no; con-straine, but con-straine, because (n) cannot begin a syllable, (str) can; therefore it must begin it; so im-ploy, king-dome, de-stru-cti-on, ac-know-ledge, trans-gresse, &c. And this rule must you carefully still practise, that you may readily give the reason in all such words. Why every consonant must go to this syllable, rather then to that. But still look as before, that some compound words must be made, as mis-take, dis-like, trans-pose, with-out, through-out, &c. Which if they had bene simple words, we must have spelled them thus, mi-stake, di-like, tran-pose as ye have learned, because in composition every word must have his own letters not mingled with other.

Schol. But sir, some men spell derivative words thus, speak-eth, strength-en-ing, otherwise then you have taught.

Ma. I know it well: yet because if such like words should be so spelled, we must for them frame new rules, (which were to bring a needlesse oppression on childrens memory); and that the former rules can bring no inconvenience in any word: therefore follow them without feare or doubt. And thus may you, by this that you have learned, spell truly, certainly, and with judgement, any English word that can be laid before you.

Sch. Although all men will grant, that these rules must of necessity bring a speedy course of reading to as many as are of piers able to discern; yet many will not easily believe that little children can conceive them, and make use of them: and then they will rather bring confusion then profit.

Ma. But experience hath taught the contrary, for a child of an ordinary capacity, will and hath easily conceived these rules, being orderly taught. But discretion must be used, not to trouble them with any new rule before they be perfect in the old: The words of Art here used are not above eight in all, the most of them I would have the child learn while he is learning to spell, in the first booke, as I have given direction there in the beginning: which words these, & rules

Although these three chapters be of greatest use for Readers, yet let your Scholar diligently read the rest: For although he doe not vnderstand some of the rules following at the first reading, yet he may at the second.

here, being orderly taught, as is prescribed, neuer (by the blessing of God) doubt of a comfortable successe: therefore I wish that no man with a preiudicate opinion do reiect them before he hath made god trial vpon some ordinary wits: but would haue all such as teach to reade, that they would make their scholars as perfect in the rules of these three chapters as may be, being of the chiefest necessity and vse: the other that follow, because some of them be more hard, containing only difference of sounds of our English letters, and other obseruations for true writing, if your child be very young or dull, trouble him with vnderstanding no more of them, then hee is fit to containe and vse: yet let him learne to read them al, for if it were granted, that he could vnderstand none of them, no no: some of the former, yet while he reads them, he learneth as much, and goeth on as fast as by reading any other matter. For I demand what he vnderstands, when he readeth a chapter in the Bible, yet wil no man deny him profit by reading: and this hath made me longer by the one halfe for plainenesse sake, then otherwise I might, knowing that in practising to reade, he loseth not his labor.

### CHAP. III.

This chapter layeth forth a more full declaration of certaine rules mentioned before, as of (e) in the end of a word: of those letters which are not pronounced, and for writing any words of the plurall number.

Of (e) in the end of a word.

Schol. I Remember you told me, that (e) in the end of a word is not pronounced, beside, that it maketh the syllable long, it also changeth the sound of letters, I pray which are they?

Here u, with e, hath the sound of a consonant. And (ce) is as (se) and when short words end in (e) wee use to adde k,

Mai. It changeth the sound of those letters u, e, g, when any of these vowels go before, as au eu iu ou, ac ic uc, ag ug, so in ug ig, as in hau haue, leu leue, lou loue, so caue, saue, salue, huiue, thrive: so (a) without (e) is sounded like (k) but acc with e like afe, as in accord: but place race, so lic lice, truc truce. Also ag age, as slag stage, sacag cage, so hug huge, deluge, so hang strange, string fringe, so larg large, in most of which (e) both also maketh the syllable long, as you saw in ag age.

age, hug, huge. Where you must make that the sound which (g) hath in age & huge being long, in short syllables is made by putting d before g, as in badg, trudge. So it is also when e, i, o, come before g, as in leg, ledg, rig, lodg, which vowels before g, are neuer long, except in lieg, sieg, which is the putting in i.

Schol. But Sir, you haue vsed (e) in the end of many words not founded, when neither it changeth sound, nor maketh the syllable long: why is that?

Ma. We see it indeed often, but rather of custome, (as they say) for beauty then of necessity, as after (i) but not after (y) as in bie by: and after two consonants, or a consonant doubled, as in article, angle, barre, chaffe, sonne, where as the learned languages neither double the consonant, nor vse such (e) as the Latines say, *mel, as, ros*: we say, *meel, asse, roses*. And sometime we vse not (e) when the word is long, as after (ll) as in all, fall, shall: yet, we vse (e) longer without (e) the all, with it. Yet sometime we vse (e) after two consonants, to make the syllable long, for difference sake, principally if the end of them be (l) as in cradle, ladle; lest they should be pronounced short, like sadl, ladd, which some men would distinguish by doubling (dd) as saddle. But is both vnnusall and needlesse to write bibbl, and child: to make them differ from bible, & childe. And some pronounce these words, blind finde behind, short; other blinde finde behinde, with (e) long. Which (e) if we should write after some words, it would utterly ouerthrow the naturall sound, as if we should write hang with (e) thus hange, we must pronounce it like strange. And hence ariseth the difference of the last syllable in hanger, and stranger. So words sounding, as long song, and ending in ing, as in reading writing, if they should haue (e) would sound like fringe hinge: as (wing him in a rope, swing him with a rod, which must not be written with (dg) frindg, (as some thinke) as the former examples shew, & these words, fringed, hingell, where (d) is neuer written.

Schol. If this be custome without reason, what certainty shall I hold?

Ma. Although it were good and easie, both for our owne country learners & for strangers, that certaine rules were

<sup>\* Especially af-  
ter i, and a, as in  
effie, argos.</sup>

<sup>Whereas some  
would make  
such words as  
able two syl-  
lables, and that  
in the end,  
make it to be  
as it were a sil-  
lable, I can see  
no reason for it.</sup>

## The second Booke of the

known and practised, (which thing might easily be done) yet because it lieth not in vs to refozme, I wish you rather to obserue the best, and follow that which we haue, then to labour for inuouation which we cannot effect. And let this admonition serue for all customes in the rest.

A letter not pronounced.

Schol. I remember you promised me to set down those words which haue other letters besides (c) either not at all, or but little pronounced.

Maſt. I will either set you them downe, or else giue you rules to know them: marke them therefore as they follow.

(a)  
The ioyning  
of these kinde  
of vowels may  
be called im-  
proper dip-  
hongs, because  
one of them is  
little heard.

(a) Is not pronounced when (ea or oa) come together, as in earth, wealth, beauty, abroad, roar, boat. Others (a) both draw the syllable long, like (e) in the end, as appeareth by these words, beast best, bread bed, goad god, coast cost; as if you wrot, brede, gode, &c. And hereupon this word, yeare, yeere, yere, is diuersly written: yet we say, be-atitude, cre-ate, cre-a tor, &c. but crea-ture. And in so many proper names, we commonly pronounce both, as in, Iehoshabe-ath, Gile-ad, Teko-a, Bo-az.

(c)

(c) Not pronounced in George, trueth,

(i)

(i) In shield, field, priest, chief, brief, shrief, grieece, heg, Maister, their, view, mischiefe, fierce, friese, atchieue, marueil, reliefe, griefe, biere, adiew, interfier, kirchiefe, lieutenant, fruit suit, bruiſe, bruit.

(o)

(o) In people, floud, blood, yeoman, ieoperdie,

(u)

(u) In guelt, guise, buy, guid, prologue, build, tongue, guile, guilty, cōdult, league, dialogue, plague, epilogue, synagogue.

(b)

(b) In lambe comb thumb debt doubt bdelium.

(c)

(c) In backe packe docke pecke licke sticke rocke knocke bucke lucke. And all like, for we vse no short words, ending in (c) without (k) so in those that end in ackle eckle ickle ockle vckle.

Schol. Why may we not say that (k) is not pronounced in these as well as (c)?

Maſt. It differeth not much which: for although that (k) doth end our English words, when they be long: as in bake cake seeke speake like looke duke: yet these that we make short, the Latines make the same sound in (c) as *lac nec duc*; sic *hoc duc*: when we say, lacke necke dicke sicke hocke duck.

(g) In

(g) In signe, resigne, ensigne, fiewgme, raigne, souereigne, Galcoigne.

(g)

(h) In Christ, mirrh, Ghost, Iohn, whole, scholer, eunuch, chronicles, authoriry, anchor, cholor, chrissal, Rhene, rhenish Rhetoricke, abhominable, melancholy. So in sozraime proper names, as Thomas, Achaia, Cheaanath, Zacharias, Zichri, Chios, Aristarchus. So those that end in arch, as Monarch: but in the beginning selborne, as Archangell, there, soze commonly wryte Arkangell.

(h)

(gh) Comming together, except in Ghost, are of most men but little sounded, as might, sight, pronounced as mite, fice: but in the end of a woꝝd, some countries sound them fully, other not at all; as some say, plough, slough, bough: other plow, slou, bou. Whereupon some wryte burrough, some borrow: but the truest is both to wryte and pronounce them.

(gh)

(n) In solemne, hymne.

(n)

(p) In Psalme, receipt, accompt.

(p)

(t) In Isle.

(t)

(t) Is alwaies wrytten, but little sounded before (ch) when the syllable is short, not hauing another consonant next before, as in Catch, stretch, diech, botch, smatch, except in rich, which, much; in which custome hath prevailed against rule: But if the syllable be long, or hath another consonant with (ch) then (t) is not wrytten, as in attach, reproch, couch, belch, bench, &c.

(t)

Here againe obserue, that custome hath prevailed against reason, else why should (a) be wrytten in boar, boat: rather then in dore, dote: or (i) in fruite, rather then brute? But to know when to wryte them, and when not, you shall find all that may breed doubt, set downe in the table at the end of the booke, where you may aske counsell as your doubts shall arise, and not for these soꝝs only, but for any other hard or doubtful woꝝd, especially not mentioned before in this booke.

Schol. You tolde me you would obserue something more in woꝝds ending in es; I pray you what is it?

Ma. Well remembred. It is this: woꝝds ending in (es) are most of the plurall number, and are made of the singular by adding (s): for where it is not needfull to vse (e) in the end of the singular number, it shall not be needfull to vse es in the

In such rules of writing, you must not onely understand the first originall word but all derivations rising from them. Note that e long sounded as in Sea, nor as Sea is alwaies wrytten with es, words of the plurall number.

plurall, as in iewels, ingines: except the singular end in a vowel, as in (w) put for (u) as in flies, pies, toes, crows. Therefor shall you find hands, things, words, moze vsuall in the English writers, then handes, thinges, wordes, with (e) althogh both waies be common: and this maketh the difference betwixt mile and miles, runs and runes, cures and cures: and not by writing them being short with the consonant doubled, as milles, runnes, currees, which is needlesse though vsuall, vnlesse it be sometime for difference of words, as to make Sonnes differ from the sound of the latine word *sonus*.

Schol. Are there then neuer moze syllables in the plurall number, then in the singular?

Ma. Yes sometime, as when the singular number endeth in ce. ch. gd. dg. a. or sh. as in graces, places, churches, cages, hedges, noses, fishes. And this maketh the difference betwixt gage for the mouth, and gages for a vessel. Note also that if the singular number end in (f) it is turned in the plurall into (u) as wife, knife, calfe, whose plurals are wiues, knives, calves.

Schol. Do all words of the plurall number end in s?

Ma. No: for we say lice mice men brethren oxen teeth feet kine, and many other. And sometime the singular and plurall are both one: as one sheepe, ten sheepe: one mile, twentie mile or miles.

#### CHAP. V.

This Chapter teacheth all obseruations that are necessary for the perfecting of a Scholler.

**W**hat is the first thing next to be learned?

(e and o)

\* Which Grammarians call the second person.  
(ph)

You shall find some words written with (e) and (o) single, when they should be written with the diphthongs, ee, oo. as he be she me do mother. for hee bee mee doo, &c. but thee, when we speake vnto one, and the other wise, & so must their pronuntiation differ, as I will tell thee the matter. Secondly, that ph. is as much as (f) and is vsed onely in words borrowed from the Greeke tongue: as in Phisicke Prophet Phillip Phenice: for the rest like the Table.

Thirdly, some letters beside these before mentioned, haue not alwaies one and the same sound: As th. is commonly sounded,



sounded : as in these words, thanke, theefe, third, throat, (th)  
 thump : except in these words following, that, satham, the, Like (t) the  
 them, then, there, their, these, brothell, furthest, rhine, this, thi- Greeke (th)  
 ther, worthy, thou, through, thus : and in words of more then which onely  
 one syllable, ending in ther, thed, theth, thest, thing, as father, Schollars vn-  
 derstand  
 breathed, breathest, bathest, seething.

Also (g) when (e) or (i) follow, brings great hardness to (gi) and (ge.)  
 our learners & strangers, being diuersly sounded: (ge) most  
 often soundeth as (ie) as in "agent, gorger, gentle, gentile, ex-  
 cept in these words, together, ger, bragger, target, burgen, \* The first fore  
 gelle, gled, gew, gnawes viniger, anger finger, hanger hun- are sounded  
 ger, eager, luger. And (g) as (ij) as in grant, ginger, clergie, like the Latine  
 imagin, &c. except in begin, biggin, giddy, gift, gig, giglet, (g) the other  
 gild, guilty, gimlet, ginny hen, gird, girdle, girls, girth, guttron, like Greeke (y)  
 giue, giues, Gibbon : and deriuatiues ending ger, ged, geth,  
 gest, ging, which follow the sound of the words whereof  
 they be made, as in hanger, hanged, hangeth, hangeft, han-  
 ging. Some men thinke that these words might be thus dis-  
 ferently witten, a childs gig, and a Scottish jig, the gill of a  
 fish, and a jill of wine. But our English tongue will hardly  
 beare (ji) in one syllable: Therefore, to be sure when to  
 wite (g) and when (i,) know that the sound (gi) is alway  
 witten with (g,) and wite (ie) alway with (i,) saving in  
 those words that you shall find witten with (g) in the table.  
 But our English proper names are witten as it pleaseth  
 the Painter, or as men haue receiued them by tradition, o-  
 therwise, why should Iermin be witten otherwise then the  
 first syllable in Germane; or Iesse rather then Gelle; and this  
 I take to be the reason why Gifford is diuersly pronounced,  
 and made two different names, which is most like to be at  
 the first but one; yea I haue knowne two natural brethren,  
 both learned, to wite their owne names differently.

Before, (ti) before (on) is pronounced as (ti) as in re-  
 demption, except (o) or x go before, as question, aduision, mix-  
 tion, and commonly before other vowels, as in patience,  
 Egyptian, except when a syllable beginning with a vowel is  
 added to a perfect word ending in (ti,) as li(ing) be added to  
 pity, or (est) to losy, it is pitying, losiest.

But the hardest thing in our English tongue, for true  
 witting,

Cc, se, ci, si.

writing, is to discerne when to write (ce oꝛ se ci oꝛ si) oꝛ both, as science: therfoze many words that are mairly English, are almost left indifferent: as some write faulter, some faulter, other faucer: so pincers, oꝛ pinfers, bullace, bullasse, some buil-is: so Silfers oꝛ Cifers. but exactly it is scissers. But because the most are written with s, as sear, serue, slide, sicke, &c. therfoze you may write (f) befoze (e and i) except in those words that are written with (c) in the Table, oꝛ any other made of them by \*derivation oꝛ composition; as if you know how to write Cite, you must so write incite, citation, incitation, and so in other. Note that ancc, encc, ince, once, ounce, ancy, ency, are usually written with (c); so it is after (a) in the end, as temperance, prudence, excellence, grace, &c. except in case, base, chafe, oꝛ when (f) is sounded like (z) \* as amase: words beginning with *trans* be always written with (f) and *circum*, with (c) as transerre, circumstance; soꝛ other exceptions, see the Table.

\* That is, by adding something to the beginning or end.

\* (f) Often like (z) as brazier.  
Ci, si, ti, xi.

But to know when to write ci, li, ti, xi, befoze (on) make that ci and xi are seldome, as suspiſion, complexion: si moze often, as in those that end in cation, cession, cision, curſion, fession, fusion, gression, henſion, lusion, mission, passion, pession, pulsion, rilion, session, twaſion, version, viſion; as redemption, &c. but soꝛ particulars if you doubt, view the Table.

Diuers writing of the same sound.

Schol. What else is to be obserued ?

Ma. That diuers other words of the same pronounciation by changing their signification, change also their writing, as the reigne of a prince, the reigne of a byrdle, & the raine falleth. Two men came to me, Their minds are there. Wait on me, and sell it by weight. Nay, not so, the hoꝛse doth neigh. The Sunne shineth, my Sonne crieth. Stand still here, that you may heare. A true Prophet, bringeth much profit. I heard that which is hard. This Mill-wright cannot write. Some men haue a great summe of money.

(o) before m, or n. \* The proper name is written Some or Soame.

Sometime we pronounce (o) befoze (m) oꝛ (n) as (u): as in come, number, custome, \* some, sonne, &c.

Some,

Sometimes the same writing is diuersly sounded, as (s) The same sometimes like (z,) as we vse this vse: And when (i) doth writing of diuers sound.

is come betwixt two vowels, as that it may be taken for a diphthong, or consonant, as Iehoi-dah, or Ieho-jadah.

Sometimes we shall haue a word diuersly written in the same sence, as (w) is written for (u) as in (browne, broune) but especially in the end of a word. Yet do now, how, differ in sound from know, blow. And therefore I see no reason why now and how, might not be written as thou and you, thus, nou, hou, that so to make a difference between these words, to bow a bow: or sow for the sow, we might write to bou a bou, to sou for the sou: and so our, and ought, and such like. The same writing in a diuers sence.

Sometimes we vse the same writing and sound in words differing in signification, as the hart of the Hart panteth. \* Which some write heart.

A foule can fly ouer a foule way.

Thou art skillfull in the art of Grammer.

The right care. Eare thy land, for an care of cozne.

My brother May, may lme till May.

Sometimes a word is diuersly written & sounded in the same sence, as many beginning with (in) intent, informe, and writing in Diuers sound

or entent, enforme, so bottell, bottle, yerke, or ierke, layle, or the same sence.

Goale. So words ending in (i) as monie, iourneie, ranlie, or money, iourney, ransey. So words ending in (or) short, may be indifferently written with (or) and (our) as honor, (or) fauor, or honour, fauour, except for, dor, nor, abhor.

Further you must mark, that words of more then one syllable ending in this sound (es) are written with (ous) as glorious, friuolous. But words of one syllable (thus) us, trusse.

But to know when a word endeth in (like) as publike, (like que) when in (que) as oblique, being both of one sound, is hard, Write those that end in (ow) in latine without the Latine tongue, from whence most of them be borrowed. The best help is deriuation, for we write pub- as publicus with like, because we say publication; for (c) and (k) here be both (k) publike, & one, so (Rhetoricke) because we say Rhetorician. those that end in (qu) as oblique, with

The last thing I would haue you to mark, touching this part of true writing, is to know when to write (y) for (i) the bowell, whereto almost so many men, so many minds: some (que) oblique, but traffique, will haue it before certaine letters, other when it commeth because it is French.

©

when

(y)

when another (i) followeth, as in say-ing, or in the end of a word sounded sharpe, as in deny. But I thinke naturally and truly it ought not to be written but in words borrowed of the Greke, as hypocrite, myrrhe, myſtical, al which words you shall find in the Table, where you shall find no other written with (y) for difference sake, although otherwhere I haue written (y) for (i) without regard, following the vsuall custome.

Schol. But sir, I read a little before. Psalme, and you did not teach me, that Pl. may begin a word.

Ma. Well remembred, such diligent marking what you reads will soon make you a scholler; the answer is this: That word is borrowed from the Grecians, and they loyne consonants that our English tong doe not, as *Mnasen*, *Protonemus*, *Rhodus*, *Ulenus*, signifying the foure fore-teeth: *pnuma* a spirit or breath, *enicus* ballard saffron. But these are very rare; so we haue many terminations in proper names, and latine words that are not vsuall in English, as *sons*, *aruns*, *salx*, *arx* in proper names; *alz*, *anz*, *aiz*, &c. Thus *alb*, is of the Latines: we vse also in latine *Silata*, not vsed in English: we vse also contract words in English, as *hangd* for *hanged*.

Sc. Haue I now no more to obserue for distinct reading?

Ma. That which the Gramarians call accent, which is the lifting vp of the voice higher in one syllable then in another, which sometime differeth in a word written with the same letters, as an incense, to incense, where (in) in the former word, as cense in the latter is lifted vp more.

\* The points are thus called,  
(,) a comma.  
(:) a colon.  
(.) a period.  
(?) an interrogation.  
( ) a parenthesis.  
theſis.

You must obserue also those which we do call "points" or *states* in writing; as this marke (,) like a small halfe spone noteth a small stay; two prickes thus (:) makes a longer stay; & one pricketh thus (.) is put for a full stay, as if we had ended.

When a question is asked, we marke it thus (?)

When some words may be left out, and yet the sentence perfect, it is noted thus ( ) as teach me (I pray you) to read. But for the true framing of your voice in all these you must craue help of your master.

You must also know the short kind of writing vsed in some words: as a strike ouer any bolwell for m, or n. as *mā* for man, *cō* for con, *ſ* for the, *ſ* for that, *ſ* for thou, *w* for with, &c. for

Called breuiatons.

ec. for and so forth. In witten hand there be many other. And so a word ending in a vowel both lose it sometimes, when the next word begins with a vowel, as chintent, for the intent, which exactly should be witten thus \* ch'intent.

\* Called apostrophus.

Lastly, you must write the first letter of every proper name, and of the first word of every sentence and verse, with those that we call great & Capitall letters, as Robert, Anne, Capital letter. England, Cambridge: As also when we put a letter for a number, as V. for five. X. for ten. L. for fiftie. C. for a hundred. D. for five hundred. M. for a thousand. Lastly, when we put a letter for a word, as L. for Lord. LL. for Lords. B. for Bishop. BB. for Bishops.

Schol. Now am I sure, that I can never misse in spelling, nor reading: nor (as I thinke) in writing.

Ma. I know not what can easily decease you in writing, unlesse it be by imitating the barbarous speech of your country people, whereof I will give you a taste, thereby to give you an occasion to take heed, not of these only, but of any like. Some people speake thus: The mill standeth on the hell, for the mill standeth on the hill: so knot for knit, bredg for bridge, know for gnaw, knat for gnat, belk for belch, yerb for herbe, griffe for grasse, yelk for yolk; ream for realm, aserd for afraid, durt for dirt, gurt for girth, stomp for stamp, ship for sheepe, hafe for halfe, sample for example, parfit for perfect, dauter for daughter, certen for certain, cerchar for carchief, leath for lease, hur for hir, sur and suster for sir sister, to spat for to spit, &c.

Corrupt pronunciation and writing.

So doe they commonly put (v) for (f) as seale for veale.

And a nox, a nasse, my naunt, thy nuncle, for an ox, a nass, mine aunt, thine vncle, &c.

Take heed also you put not (e) for (i) in the end of a word as vnitee for vnitie, noz (id) for (ed) as vnited for vnited, which is Scottissh: And some ignorantly write a cup a wine, for a cup of wine, and other like absurdities.

We use to put (n) to the words (a, my or thy) when the next word beginneth with a vowel, to avoid a gaping ill sound.

Schol. How shall I avoid these dangers?

Ma. By diligent marking how you read them witten.

Schol. May I then never use my proper countries tearmes in writing?

Ma. Yes, if they be peculiar tearmes, and not corrupting Peculiar of words: as the Southen man writing to his privat neighbor,

bour, may say: My lache standeth nere the kirke garth, for My barne standeth nere the Church-yard. But if he should write publiſhly, it is fitteſt to vse the moſt knowne word.

Schol. What can now hinder me, why I should not readiſly and diſtinctly reade any Engliſh?

Maſt. Nothing at all, (if you be thoroughly perfect in this that I haue taught you) vnleſſe it be want of more praſtiſe, which (although this you haue learned, will ſo ſufficiently teach you, that you cannot faile in any word, though you haue neuer any other teacher) yet for your more cheerefull proceeding, I would wiſh you (if you can conveniently) not to forſake your maſter, vntill you haue gone through theſe exerciſes following, of which I haue made choiſe of all ſorts, both of proſe & verſe, that you may not be wanting in any thing.

Schol. Sir, I will follow your aduiſe, thanke you for your paine, and craue the Lord his bleſſing. And now will I appoſe ſome of my fellowes, to ſee how we can remember ſome of theſe things taught.

## CHAP. VIII.

Here is ſet downe an order how the Teacher ſhall direct his Schollers to appoſe one another,

When your Schollers firſt learne this Chapter, let one read the queſtions, and another the anſwer. When your Schollers appoſe one the other, let the anſwerer anſwer without booke.

John. **V**o will aduenture his credit with me in appoſing for the viſtorie?

Robert. I will neuer reſuſe you nor any in our ſozne, in any thing we haue learned, begin what you will.

John. How ſpell you lo?

Robert. l, o.

John. Spell of.

Robert. o, f.

John. Spell from.

Robert. f, r, o, m.

John. How wiſte you people.

Robert. I cannot write.

John. I meane not ſo, but when I ſay write, I meane ſpell, for in my meaning they are both one.

Robert. When I anſwer you, p, c, o, p, l, e.

John. What vse hath (o) for you giue it no ſound?

Robert.



*Robert.* True: yet we must write it, because it is one of the words we learned whereto (o) is not pronounced.

*John.* Are there any more of them?

*Robert.* Yes, many: I will repeat them, if you will.

*John.* No, that would be overlong. But tell me, why pronounce you not (e) in the end of people.

*Robert.* It is not pronounced in the end, if there be another vowel in that syllable.

*John.* To what end then serveth it?

*Robert.* We have learned two principall uses: one is, it maketh the syllable long, as h, a, e, spelleth har, but h, a, e, c, is hate.

*John.* How spell you Iesus.

*Robert.* I, e, s, u, s.

*John.* How know you that this is not written with g, c?

*Robert.* Because it is not in the table at the end of my book: for all that be written with ge, be there; & our master taught us that all other of that sound must be written with le.

*John.* How write you Circle?

*Robert.* S, i, r, c, l, e.

*John.* Say, now you misse: for if you looke into the table, you shall find it Circle. Therefore now you must appose me.

*Robert.* I confesse mine errour, therefore I will trie if I can requite it: What spelleth b, r, a, n, c, h?

*John.* Branch.

*Robert.* Say, but you should put in (u)

*John.* That skilleth not, for both waies be vsuall.

*Robert.* How spell you might?

*John.* M, i, g, h, t.

*Robert.* Why put you in (gh) for m, i, t, e, spelleth mire?

*John.* True, but with (gh) is the truer writing, and it should haue a little sound.

*Robert.* If your syllable begin with (b) what consonants may follow?

*John.* Onely (l) or (r).

*Robert.* Where learne you that?

*John.* In the third Chapter of the first booke.

*Robert.* And which will follow (g)?

*John.* l, n, or r.

*Robert.* How proue you it ?

*John.* Because g, l, a, spels gla, g, n, a, gna, & g, r, a, spels gra.

*Robert.* When three consonants begin a syllable, how shall I know which they be ?

*John.* We haue them before twise set downe; besides, put a bowell vnto them, and see whether they then will spell any thing, as to sr, put a, and it spellet h sr a : but btra will spell nothing : they cannot beginne a syllable.

*Robert.* Doth not sr, spell sr a ?

*John.* It spellet nothing without a bowell.

*Robert.* How many syllables are in this word rewarded?

*John.* Thre.

*Robert.* How proue you that ?

*John.* Because it hath three bowels, without any of the three exceptions.

*Robert.* How diuide you them ?

*John.* Re-war-ded.

*Robert.* Why put you w to a ?

*John.* Because it is one consonant between two bowels.

*Robert.* And why diuided you r and d ?

*John.* Because they cannot begin a syllable.

*Robert.* What is the best way to spell a long word, as this, admonition ?

*John.* I must mark how many syllables it hath, which I finde to be five, then take the first, a, d, ad, then take the next, m, o, mo, then put them together, admo; so spel and put to the third, admoni, and so vntill you come to the end.

*Robert.* What if a man should bid you write this word ?

*John.* I must follow the same order : first write down ad, then write vnto it mo, admo, then soyne vnto that ni, admoni, so the rest admoniti, admonition.

*Robert.* What is the best way to make vs perfect in spelling hard syllables ?

*John.* My master doth sometime practise vs in harsh counterfeit syllables, through all the five bowels, as in thraugh, threugh, thriugh, through, throughe. Wraht, wreht, wriht, wroht, wruht. Yarmble, yermble, yirmble, yormble, yurmble. Whaights, wheights, &c. vaigh, veigh, &c. ianch, iench, jinch, ionch, iunch.

*Robert*

Make your Scholler read ouer this Dialogue so often vntill hee can do it as readily and pronounce it as naturally as if he spake without book.

*Robert.* What if you cannot tell what vowel to spell the syllable with, how will you do to find it: as if you should write from, and know not whether you should write it with a o or o.

*Ioh.* I would trie it with all the vowells thus; fram, frem, frim, from: now I haue it.

*Robert.* But goodman Tailor our Clarke, when I went to schoole with him, taught me to sound these vowels other wise then (me thinks) you doe.

*Iohn.* How was that?

*Robert.* I remember he taught me these syllables thus: Let the vnskill-  
 for bad, bed, bid, bod, bud, I leard to say, bad, bid, bide, bod, full Teachers  
 bude, sounding a bed to lie vpon, as to bid or command, and take great heed  
 bid, as bide long, as in abide: bud of a tree, as bude, long, of this fault, &  
 like rude: for these three vowels, e, i, u, are very corruptly schollers heare  
 and ignozantly taught by many vnskillfull Teachers, which their children  
 is the cause of so great ignozance in true writing in those pronounce  
 that want the Latine tongue. these syllables.

*Iohn.* You say true: for so did my Dame teach me to pronounce, for fa, fe, fi, fo, fu, to say, fa, fee, fi, so, fou: as if shee had sent me to see her fow; when as (e) should be sounded like the (sea,) and (u) as to (ue) one at the lawe.

*Robert.* But let me returne to appose you: How were we taught to find out the naturall sound of consonants?

*Ioh.* By the speech of a stutter or stammerer, as to obserue how he labozeth to sound the first letter of a word: \* For letters  
 as if the stammerer would pronounce Lord, before hee can were first de-  
 bring it forth, he expresth the sound of (l) which is the first uised according  
 letter, and so of all the other consonants. to sounds.

*Rob.* How many wayes may you expresse this sound li?

*Ioh.* Onely three: li, ci, and ci, or (xi) which is (cli.)

*Rob.* How haue you erred as well as I, for (ti) before a vowel both commonly sound (li:) and now I will giue you ouer for this time: but I will challenge you againe to morrow, both in some few questions, in some part of that which we haue learned, and also after euery lesson: and as you are in saying, I will marke where you misse, and there in will I deale with you.

*Ioh.* Do your worst, I will prouide likewise for you, and neuer giue you ouer untill I haue gotten the victory, for I take

take not so much pleasure in any thing else all day.

*Robert.* I am of your mind : for I haue heard our master say, that this appoyning doth very much sharpen our wits, help our memory, and many other commodities. But now let vs looke vnto our Catechisme, for our Master will examine vs next in that.

*Iohn.* Nay, by your leaue, we shall first reade ouer againe all that we haue learned, with the Preface, Titles of the Chapters, and Notes in the margents of our Booke, which we omitted befoze, because they were too hard : for we shall go no further befoze we be perfect in this.

*The end of the second Booke.*

## A short Catechisme.

**VV** *What Religion do you professe ?*  
Christian religion.

*Acs* 11. 16.

*What is Christian Religion ?*

*Rom.* 10. 9. 10.

*Acs* 4. 12.

It is the true profession, belouing, and following of those things which are commanded and taught vs by God in the holy Scriptures.

*What call you the holy Scriptures ?*

*2 Tim.* 3. 16. 17

*Deuter.* 4. 35.

and 6. 4.

The word of God contained in the Bookes of the Old and New Testament.

*Doth this Scripture or word of God containe in it all points of true religion, and euery thing necessary for the salvation of a Christian ?*

*Tell me then from this Scripture, how many Gods there be ?*  
One.

*What is God ?*

An euermlasting Spirit, immortall, inuisible, most strong, and onely wise.

*How many persons are there ?*

Three.

*Which be they ?*

The Father, the Sonne, and the holy Ghost.

*How is God knowne ?*

By his Works, Word, and Spirit.

*Ephes.* 4. 6.

*1 Tim.* 1. 17.

*Iohn* 4. 24.

*1 Iohn* 5. 7.

*Mat* 3. 16. 19.

*Matth.* 28. 19.

*1 Iohn* 5. 7.

*Psal.* 19. 1. 7.

and 29. 3. 4. 5.

*Rom.* 1. 29.

and 10. 18.

*Who*

*What created the world?* \* Hebr. 11. 3.  
 God: shining and blessed for ever. Genes. 1. 1.  
*Wherof did he create it?*  
 Of nothing, and that by his Word. Genes. 1. 27.  
*Who made you?* God the Father. 1 Cor. 8. 6.  
*How did he create you?* Ephes. 4. 24.  
 In holinesse and righteousness. Genes. 1. 27.  
*Why were you thus created?* Rom. 11. 36.  
 To glorifie him.  
*Are you able to do this of your selfe?*  
 No. Rom. 3. 10. 11.  
*Why so?* 12.  
 Because I am a sinner. Rom. 3. 23.  
*How come you to be a sinner, seeing you were so perfectly created?* 1 Iohn 1. 3. 10.  
 By the fall of Adam. Rom. 5. 12. 18.  
*What was his sinne?* 29.  
 Disobedience against God, in eating of the forbidden fruit. Genes. 3. 6.  
*How comes it to passe, that you are become a sinner in Adam?* Rom. 5. 12.  
 Because he was the Father of all mankind.  
*How do you prove that you are a sinner?*  
 By the testimonies of my owne conscience, and by the Law. Rom. 2. 15.  
*What is the Law of God?* (of God. and 3. 10.  
 A perfect rule of righteousness, commanding good, and Galat. 3. 19.  
 forbidding euill: the summe wherof is contained in the Psal. 19. 7.  
 Commandements.  
*How many be there?* Tenne.  
*Rehearse them.* Exod. 34. 28.  
 Exod. 20. 1.

1. Then God spake all these words, and said: I am the Lord thy God, which hath brought thee out of the Land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage: Thou shalt have none other Gods but me.

2. Thou shalt not make to thy selfe any graven Image, nor the likeness of any thing that is in heauen above, nor in the earth beneath, nor in the water vnder the earth; thou shalt not bow downe to them, nor worship them, for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, and visit the sinnes of the fathers vpon the children, vnto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me; & shew mercy vnto thousands, to them that loue me and keepe my commandements.

3 Thou shalt not take the Name of the Lord thy God in vaine, for the Lord will not hold him guiltlesse that taketh his Name in vaine.

4 Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath day, sixe dayes shalt thou labour, and do all that thou hast to doe, but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God, in it thou shalt doe no manner of worke, thou, and thy son, and thy daughter, thy man-servant, and thy maid-servant, thy cattell, and the stranger that is within thy gates: for in sixe daies the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day: wherefore the Lord blessed the seventh day, and hallowed it.

5 Honour thy Father & thy Mother, that thy daies may be long in the Land which the Lord thy God giueth thee.

6 Thou shalt doe no murther.

7 Thou shalt not commit adultery.

8 Thou shalt not steale.

9. Thou shalt not bear false witnes against thy neighbor.

10- Thou shalt not couet thy neighbours house; thou shalt not couet thy neighbors wife, nor his servant, nor his maide, nor his ox, nor his asse, nor any thing that is his.

*Are these words; I am the Lord thy God, &c. a commandement or preface?*

Leuit. 19. 19.

Exod. 31. 18.

and 34. 26

A preface to the whole Law.

*How be the Commandements diuided?*

Into two Tables or parts.

*How many be there of the first Table?*

Four.

*How many of the second?*

Sixe.

Matth. 22. 27.

Matth. 22. 39.

*What do the Commandements of the first Table teach you?*

My duty towards GOD.

*What do the Commandements of the second Table teach you?*

My duty towards my Neighbour.

*Are you to use the Commandements as prayers?*

No, because they be no Petitions but Commandements.

*Are you able to keep them, without breaking any one of them, in thought, word, or deed?*

No.

*Why?*



*Why?*

Because I am ready and disposed by nature, to offend  
both God and my Neighbour.

Ephes. 2.3.  
Rom. 3.10.

*To what end then serueth the Law?*

To shew vs our misery, and to leade vs to Christ: and to  
be a rule euer after for the well ordering of our liues.

Rom. 3.10.

Gal. 3.14.

*What is the punishment for the breach of the Law?*

Pro. 2.18.

Eternall destruction both of body and soule.

Psal. 119.105.

*Is there no way to escape it, and be saved?*

Rom. 6.23.

Yes.

*How?*

By Iesus Christ.

Acts 4.12.

*Who is this Christ?*

The Sonne of God, perfect God, and perfect man:

Math. 3.17.

Could there no other meane, nor person be found in heauen  
or earth to save you, but the Sonne of God must doe it?

Rom. 9.5.

Esa. 9.6.

Heb. 1.6.

No verily.

*Must he needs be God and man?*

Yea.

*Why?*

First, because he must die for vs, & God cannot die; there-  
fore he must be man.

Heb. 9.22.

Secondly, he must overcome death, which being onely  
man, he could not, therefore he must also be God.

Heb. 2.14.

1 Pet. 1.9.

and 2.22.

*How did he save us?*

Heb. 4.15.

As he was man perfectly righteous, he performed the per-  
fect obedience of the Law, and satisfied the iustice of God  
for me. And as he was God he overcame death, and raised vp  
his body the third day.

1 Pet. 2.24.

and 4.1.

1 Pet. 3.18.

Math. 25.46.

and 7.23.

*Are all men partakers of this benefit of Redemption purchased  
by Christ?*

Rom. 2.13.

No: there are a number that shall haue their part in hell  
with the Deuill and his Angels.

John 3.16.

Gal. 3.26.

Heb. 10.22.

*Who are they that shall haue their part in the death of Christ?*

Rom. 4.10.21.

Onely such as truly beleue.

John 1.12.

*What is faith?*

Acts 4.13.

Faith is a full assurance of my saluatiō in Iesus Christ alone.

2 Thel. 3.2.

*Hath euery man this faith in himselfe?*

Phil. 2.29.

No: for it is the gift of God, and not of nature.

Math. 16.17.

Rom. 10.17.

*How is Faith gotten?*

By the outward hearing of the word of God preached, and the inward working of the Spirit.

*How is it strengthened and increased in you?*

By the same preaching of the word, and the vse of the Sacraments and Prayer.

*How shall a man know whether he haue this true and saving faith or no?*

By the fruites and markes thereof.

*What be the fruites of faith?*

A hatred of all sin, a continuall care to please God in the duties commanded, an vnfaigned loue to Gods word & to his

*Rehearse the summe of your faith.*

(people.

I beleue in God the Father almighty, maker of heauen and earth; and in Iesus Christ his only Son our Lord, which was conceived by the holy Ghost, born of the Virgin *Mary*, suffered vnder *Ponce Pilat*, was crucified, dead & buried, he descended into hell, the third day he rose againe from the dead, he ascended into heauen, & sitteth on the right hand of God the Father almighty, from thence shal he come to iudge the quick & the dead. I beleue in the holy Ghost, the holy Catholique Church, the communion of Saints, the forgiuenesse of sins, the resurrection of the body, and the like cuerlasting. Amen.

*How many parts be there of this Creed?*

Two.

*Which be they?*

The first is of God, the second is of the Church.

*Let vs now come to the meanes of strengthening of faith, as of the Sacraments and Prayer: and first, what is a Sacrament?*

A Sacrament is a seale and a pledge of those benefits of my saluation, which I receiue by Christ.

*How many Sacraments be there in the Church of God?*

Two.

*Which be they?*

Baptisme, and the Supper of the Lord.

*Who ordained them?*

The Lord Iesus.

*To what end?*

To strengthen our faith, and to further our repentance.

*How*

1 Cor. 1. 21.

Acts 2. 41.

1 Cor. 4. 13.

Ioh. 1. 31 & 6.

17.

1 Pet. 2. 2.

Acts 2. 37.

Heb. 11. 7.

Psal. 119. 1 & 3.

1 Iohn 3. 14.

Rom. 4. 11.

Mat. 28. 19.

and 26. 26.

1 Cor. 11. 23.

Mat. 26. 26.

1 Cor. 11. 23.

*How many things are to be conſidered in a Sacrament?*

*Two.*

*What be they?*

*The ſigne, and the thing ſignified.*

Gen. 17. 11.

*In Baptiſme, which is the ſigne ſignified?*

Rom. 4. 11.

*Water.*

Acts 8. 26.

*What is the thing ſignified?*

*The waſhing away of my finnes by the bloud of Chriſt.*

Iohn 3. 5.

*How is your faith ſtrengthened by Baptiſme?*

*By Baptiſme I am receiued into the family & congregation of the Lord; and am thereby fully aſſured, that both my finnes are forgiven me, and the puniſhment due to the ſame.*

Make 16. 16.

Acts 2. 23.

*What doe you profeſſe in Baptiſme?*

*To die vnto ſinne, and to liue vnto righteouſneſſe.*

Rom 6. 3.

*In the Supper of the Lord, which be the ſignes that may be ſcene?*

*Bread and Wine.*

*What doe they ſignifie?*

*The body and bloud of Chriſt.*

Mat. 26. 26. 27.

*How is your faith ſtrengthened by the Supper of the Lord?*

1 Cor. 11. 23.

24. 25.

*By the Supper of the Lord my faith is ſtrengthened, that as I receiue the Bread and Wine into my body to become mine, ſo doth my ſoule receiue withall Ieſus Chriſt, with all the benefits of his death to be wholly mine.*

*Is the Bread and Wine turned into the naturall body and bloud of Chriſt, fleſh, bloud and bone?*

*No, the bread and wine of their owne nature is not changed, but in uſe they differ from other common bread & wine, becauſe they be approved of God to be ſignes of the body and bloud of Chriſt.*

Gen. 17. 10. 11.

Exod. 12. 11.

*Why then doth Chriſt ſay: This is my body?*

*It is a figuratiue ſpeech, vſuall in the Scripture, as circumciſion is called the Couenant: the Lambe is called the Paſſeouer: and yet is not the Couenant, nor the Paſſeouer, but a ſigne of it.*

*How doe you eate Chriſts body, and drinke his bloud?*

Iohn 6. 63.

*Spiritually, and by Faith.*

*Are all perſons without exception to be admitted to the Supper of the Lord?*

*No.*

1 Cor. 11. 18.  
Tit. 3. 10.

*Who are not to be admitted?*  
Children, Fooles, Mad-men, Ignorant persons, knowne Heretickes, open and notorious sinners, not repenting.  
*What must he doe that will come worthily to the Supper of the Lord?*

1 Cor. 11. 28.

We must proue and examine himselfe.

29. *Wherein must he examine himselfe?*

First, what knowledge he hath in the principles of religion and specially in the matter of the Sacrament.

Secondly, whether he hath true faith in Iesus Christ, or no.

Mat. 5. 23.

Rom. 12. 18.

Heb. 12. 14.

Thirdly, whether he be penitent and sorry for his sins past, purposing to leaue them, & to liue godly, endeavouring himselfe to be in brotherly loue and charity with all men.

*Then it seemeth there be some, who albeit they come, yet they lose the benefit of this Communion in themselves.*

Yea.

*Who be they?*

1 Cor. 11. 30.

2 Chr. 11. 30.

Such as come not in faith, & are not grieved for their sins past, as hypocrites, euill men, Church-Papists, priuate enemies to Gods word, and so many of the godly as come not sufficiently prepared, procure a punishment.

*What is the other helpe you haue to increase faith?*

Prayer.

*What is Prayer?*

Rom. 8. 26.

James 1. 6.

1 Iohn 5. 14.

Prayer, is a spirituall action of faith, wherein we requise of God in the name of Christ, all things necessary to his glory, and our comfort.

*To whom must you pray?*

Psal. 50. 14. 15.

To God onely.

*In whose name?*

Iohn 16. 13.

In the name of Christ.

*Then you may not pray to Saints, or Angels, or to God in the name of a Saint or Angel?*

No.

*Why?*

Because there is neither commandement, promise, nor example in the Scripture for it.

*How must you pray?*

As Christ hath taught me, saying :

Our Father which art in heauen, hallowed be thy name. *Matte. 6. 9.*  
 Thy kingdome come, Thy will be done in earth, as it is in  
 heauen, Giue vs this day our daily bread. And forgiue vs  
 our trespases, as we forgiue them that trespasse against vs.  
 And leade vs not into temptation. But deliuer vs from e-  
 uill: for thine is the kingdome, the power, and the glorie,  
 for euer. *Amen.*

*How many Petitions be there in this Prayer?*

Sixe; three concerning the glory of God, and three our  
 owne necessities.

*What are these words, Our Father which art in heauen?*

A preface or introduction to prayer.

*What are these words: For thine is the kingdome, the power,  
 and the glory, for euer?*

The conclusion of the prayer.

*What do you owe to God for all his benefits?*

Thanksgiuing.

*Is it enough that you thank him with your lips alone?*

No, but I must be obedient to his Lawes and Comman-  
 dements, which grace the Lord grant me. *Amen.*

*Psa 116. 12. 13*

*Ephes 5. 10*

*Deut. 10. 3. 6. &c.*

*Sundry necessary obseruations for a Christian.*

1 **T**HAT we keep a narrow watch ouer our hearts, words, *1 Pet. 1. 15*  
 and deeds, continually.

2 That with all care the time be redeemed which hath *Ephes 5. 16*  
 bene idly, carelesly, and vnprofitably spent. *Coloss. 4. 5*

3 That once in the day at the least, priuate prayer and *Coloss. 3. 2*  
 meditation be vsed. *Luke 14. 15. 16*

4 That care be had to do, & receiue good in company. *Deut. 4. 9. and 6. 7.*

5 That our family be with diligence and regard instru- *Genesis 18. 19.*  
 ted, watched ouer and gouerned. *Pro. 31. 27. 28.*

6 That no more time or care be bestowed in matters of *Coloss 3. 1*  
 the world, then must needs. *Hebr. 13. 16*

7 That we stir vp our selues to liberality to Gods Saints *Galat. 6. 10*

8 That we giue not the least bridle to wandering lusts *Coloss. 3. 5*  
 and affections. *Ephes 5. 34*

9 That we prepare our selues to beare the crosse, by what *Matth. 16. 24*  
 meane it shall please God to exercise vs. *Dan. 9. 3. 4 &c.*

10 That we bestow sometime, not only in mourning for  
 our

*Lament. 1. 1.*

our owne finnes, but also for the finnes of the times and age wherein we liue.

1 Cor. 1. 7.

Tit. 2. 2. 16.

11 That we looke daily for the coming of our Lord Iesus Christ, for our full deliuerance out of this life.

12

That we vie (as we shall haue opportunity at least as we shall haue necessity) to acquaint our selues with some godly and faithfull person, with whom we may confer of our Christian estate, and open our doubts, to the quickning vp of Gods graces in vs.

James 5. 13.

Ecclef. 7. 4.

Philip 1. 23.

Reuel 22. 24.

13 That we obserue the departure of men out of this life, their mortalitie, the vanitie & alteration of things below, the more to contemne the world, and to continue our longing after the life to come. And that we meditate and mule often of our owne death, and going out of this life, how we must lie in the graue, all our glory put off, which will serue to beate downe the pride of life that is in vs.

Deu. 17. 19. 20.

Ioshua 1. 8.

Psal. 1. 1.

Dan. 9. 2.

Nehem. 9. 38.

2 Chro. 34. 31.

1 Pet. 1. 14.

14 That we read somewhat daily of the holy Scriptures, for the further increase of our knowledge.

2 Pet. 3. 20.

31. 32.

Marth. 18. 3.

1 Thess. 5. 22.

Reuel. 2. 4.

James 1. 19.

James 1. 22.

Rom. 2. 13.

Ecclef. 4. 17.

15 That we enter into covenant with the Lord to strue against all sin, and especially against the speciall finnes and corruptions of our hearts and liues, wherein wee haue most dishonoured the Lord, and haue raised vp most guiltines to our owne consciences, and that we carefully see our covenant be kept and continued.

16

That we marke how sin dieth and is weakened in vs, and that we turne not to our old finnes againe, but wisely auoide all occasions to same.

17

That we fall not from our first loue, but continue still our affections to the liking of Gods word, & all the holy exercises of Religion, diligently hearing it, and faithfully practising the same in our liues and conuersations: that we prepare our selues before we come, and meditate and conferre of that we heare, either by our selues, or with others: and so marke our daily profiting in Religion.

Ephes. 5. 20.

Psal. 116. 12.

17. and 118. 15.

Philip 1. 13.

2 Tim. 4. 7. 8.

18 That wee be often occupied in meditating on Gods benefits & works, and sound forth his praises for the same.

19 That we exercise our faith by taking comfort and delight in the great benefit of our redemption by Christ, & the fruition of Gods presence, in his glorious blessed kingdom.



20 Lastly, that wee make not these holy practises of repentance common in time, nor vse them for course.

*A prayer framed according to this Catechisme.*

**A**lmighty God & most mercifull father in Iesus Christ, Miserie.  
As thou hast plainly set before vs our cursed state, in the cleare glasse of thy heauenly word, so we beseech thee open our eyes to see it, & pierce our harts to feele it, by the inward working of thy holy spirit. For we (Lord) are most vaine and vile creaturs, iustly tainted with the rebellion of our first parents, conceived in sin, bond-slaues of Satan, necessarily, and yet willingly seruimg diuers lusts, & committing innumerable sins against thy Maiesty, whereby we deserue most iustly to endure all miseries in this life, and to be tormented in hel for euer. But blessed be thy name (O Lord our God) who when ther was no power in vs, no not so much as any desire or in-  
deuor to get out of this wofull state, hast made vs see & feel in what case we were, & prouided a most soueraigne remedy for vs, euen thy deare and onely begotten Son, whom thou hast freely offered to vs, not only kindling in vs a desire to ioy him, but enabling vs by a true & liuely faith to lay hold vpon him, & to be partaker of all his benefites, to the saluatiō of our soules. And now Lord, that it hath pleased thee, by faith to ioine vs to thy Son Iesus Christ, & by thy spirit to make vs members of his body, we humbly pray thee by the same spirit, to reneue vs daily according to thine own image, worke in our harts a daily increase of true faith, and repentance, and in our liues a holy and cōfortable change. O God enable vs in some good measure, to walke worthy of all thy mercies, and to serue thee, who hast created & chosen vs; & thy Son, who hath redeemed vs from death, and made vs heires of glory: and thy blessed spirit, who doth continually sanctifie and keep vs, with faith, feare, and zeale, in true holiness & righteousness, all the dayes of our life. Finally, seeing of thine infinite goodness and mercy, thou hast appointed diuers excellent and holy means for the daily increase of thy graces in vs, and for the confirming and quickning of vs in a christian cōuersation; we humbly beseech thee to grant all those good means vnto vs, and to cōtinue them among

## The practise to the

vs, giuing vs grace to vse them purely, constantly and zealously to the glory of thy name; and profit of our brethren, and saluation of our soules, through Iesus Christ; to whom with thee O Father and the holy Ghost, be giuen all honor and glory for euer, *Amen.*

*A Thanksgiving before meate.*

O My heavenly father, I thank thee through Iesus Christ for making these Creatures to serue me, and for giuing me leaue to feed on them: now I humbly pray thee to giue me grace moderately and soberly to vse them, that my bodily health may be still continued to thy glory, the good of others, and mine owne comfort in Iesus Christ. *Amen.*

*A Thanksgiving after meate.*

O Lord, feeling my body to be refreshed with meat and drink, and my mind also fitter to do those things that thou requirest of me: let it now be my meate to do thy will, and those works which belong to my duty, with all chearefulness and good conscience, that for these and all other thy merites, my thankfulness in heart, word and deed, may be acceptable in thy sight to the end of my life, through Iesus Christ, to whom with thee and the holy Ghost, be all honour, glory, and thanksgiving now and euer. *Amen.*

*A Prayer for the Morning.*

O Lord our heavenly Father, wee thy poore and wretched creatures, giue thee most humble & hartly thanks for our quiet and safe sleep, and for raising vs vp from the same. We beseech thee for Christs sake, to prosper vs this day in our labor and trauell, that it may be to the discharge of our duty in our vocations; principally to thy glory, next to the profit of the Church and Common-weale; and last of all, to the benefit and content of our Masters. Grant deare Father, that we may cheerfully & conscionably do our business & labors, not as men-pleasers, but as seruing thee our God, knowing thee to be the chief master of vs, & that thou seest and beholdst vs with thy fatherly eyes, who hast promised reward to them that faithfully and truly walke in their vocation.

vocation, and threatned euermore death and damnation to them that deceitfully and wickedly doe their workes and labours; wee beseech thee O heauenly Father, to giue vs the strength of thy spirit, that godly & gladly we may overcome our labours, and that the tediousnesse of this irksome labour which thou for our sins hast poured vpon all mankind, may seeme to vs delectable and sweet. Fulfill now O Lord these our requests, for thy Sonne our Sauours sake, in whose name we pray as he himselfe hath taught vs, *Our Father, &c.*

*A Prayer for the Evening.*

**M**ost mercifull God & tender Father, which besides thine inestimable mercies declared and giuen vnto vs in the making of the world for our sakes, in the redeeming of vs by the death of thy deare Son Iesus Christ, in the calling of vs to the knowledge of thy blessed word, in keeping of vs hitherto in thy holy Church, and in thy most gracious governing of vs, and all things hitherto for our singular wealth and commoditie, hast also most fatherly cared for vs, kept vs this day from all dangers both of soule & body, giuing vs health, food, apparell, and all other things necessary for the comfort and succour of this poore and miserable life, which many other do want: for these & all other thy good gifts & gracious benefits, which thou of thine owne goodnesse onely and fatherly providence, hast hitherto poured vpon vs and doest presently poure vpon vs and many other, we most humbly thanke thee and praise thy holy name; beseeching thee, that as all things are now hidden by meanes of the darknes which thou hast sent ouer the earth, so thou wouldest vouchsafeto hide and burie all our sins, which this day or at any time heretofore we haue committed against thy holy Commandement: and as now we purpose to lay our bodies to rest, so grant the guard of thy good Angels to keep the same this night & for euermore: & whensoever our last sleepe of death shall come, grant that it may be in thee good Father, so that our bodies may rest both temporally and eternally, to thy glory, and our ioy, through Iesus Christ our Lord. So be it.

*The 119. Psalme.*

**B**lessed are those that are vndefiled in their way: and walke in the law of the Lord.

2 Blessed are they that keepe his testimonies, and seeke him with their whole heart.

3 For they which doe no wickednes, walke in his waies,

4 Thou hast charged that we shall diligently keepe thy Commandements.

5 O that my waies were made so direct, that I might keepe thy statutes.

6 So shall I not be confounded: while I haue respect vnto all thy commandements.

7 I will thanke thee with an vnfeined heart: when I shall haue learned the iudgements of thy righteousness.

8 I will keepe thy Ceremonies. O forsake me not utterly.

*The second Part.*

1 **V**Herewithall shall a young man cleanse his way: euen by ruling himselfe after thy word.

2 With my whole heart haue I sought thee, O let me not go wrong out of thy commandements.

3 Thy words haue I hid within my heart: that I should not sinne against thee.

4 Blessed art thou (O Lord) O teach me thy statutes.

5 With my lips haue I bene telling of all the iudgements of thy mouth.

6 I haue had great delight in the way of thy testimonies as in all manner of riches.

7 I will talke of thy commandements, and haue respect vnto thy waies.

8 Me delight shall be in thy statutes, and I will not forget thy word.

*Proverbs. Chapter 4.*

1 **H**ear, O yee Children, the instruction of a Father, and giue care to learne vnderstanding.

2 For I doe giue you a good doctrine: therefore forsake ye not my law.

3 For I was my Fathers sonne, tender and deare in the sight of my Mother.

4 When he taught me, & said vnto me, Let thine heart hold fast my words, keepe my commandements, & thou shalt liue.

5 Get wisdom, get vnderstanding, forget not, neither decline from the words of my mouth.

6. Forsake

6 Forake her not, and she shall keepe thee: loue her and she shall preferue thee,

7 Wisdome is the beginning: get wisdome therefore, and aboue all possession, get vnderstanding.

8 Exalt her and she shall exalt thee: she shall bring thee to honour, if thou imbrace her.

9 She shall giue a comely ornament vnto thine head: yea, she shall giue thee a crowne of glory.

10 Heare my sonne, and receiue my words, and the yeares of thy life shall be many.

11 I haue taught thee in the way of wisdome, and led thee in the paths of righteousness.

12 When thou goest, thy gate shall not be strait, and when thou runnest thou shalt not fall.

13 Take hold of instruction, and leaue not: keepe her, for she is thy life.

14 Enter not into the way of the wicked, and walke not in the way of euill men.

15 Auoid it, and go not by it: turne from it, and passe by.

16 For they cannot sleepe except they haue done euill, and their sleepe departeth, except they cause some to fall.

17 For they eate the bread of wickednesse, and drinke the wine of violence.

18 But the way of the righteous shineth as the light, that shineth more and more vnto the perfect day.

19 The way of the wicked is as the darkenes: they know not wherein they shall fall.

20 My sonne, harken vnto my words, incline thine eare vnto my sayings.

21 Let them not depart from thine eyes, but keepe them in the midst of thine heart.

22 For they are life vnto those that find them, and health vnto all their flesh.

(life.

23 Keep thy hart with all diligence, for there out commeth

24 Put away from thee a froward mouth, and put wicked lippes farre from thee.

25 Let thine eyes behold the right, let thine eye-lids direct the way before thee.

26 Ponder the path of thy feet, and let all thy wayes be ordered aright.

27 Turne

17 Turne not to the right hand, nor to the left, but remoue thy foot from euill.

*The first Psalme.*

**T**he man is blest that hath not bent,  
to wicked read his care:

Nor led his life as sinners doe,  
nor sate in scorners chaire.

2 But in the law of God the Lord,  
doth set his whole delight:  
And in that Law doth exercise  
himselfe both day and night.

3 He shall be like the tree that groweth  
fast by the waters side:  
Which bringeth forth most pleasant fruite  
in her due time and tide.

4 Whose leafe shall neuer fade nor fall,  
but flourish still and stand:  
Euen so all things shall prosper well,  
that this man takes in hand.

5 So shall not the vngodly men,  
they shall be nothing so:  
But as the dust which from the earth,  
the winde driues to and fro.

6 Therefore shall not the wicked men,  
in iudgement stand vp right:  
Nor yet the sinners with the iust,  
shall come in place or sight.

7 For why? the way of godly men,  
vnto the Lord is knowne:  
And eke the way of wicked men,  
shall quite be ouerthrowne.

*The fourth Psalme.*

**O** God that art my righteousnesse,  
Lord heare me when I call:

Thou



## English Schoole-master.

47

Thou hast set me at liberty,  
when I was bound and thrall.

2 Haue mercy Lord therefore on me,  
and grant me my request :

For vnto thee vnceasingly  
to cry I will not rest.

3 O mortall men how long will yee,  
my glorie thus despise ?

Why wander ye in vanitie,  
and follow after lies ?

4 Know ye that good and godly men,  
the Lord doth take and chuse :

And when to him I make my plaint,  
he doth me not refuse.

5 Sinne not but stand in awe therefore;  
examine well your heart:

And in your chamber quietly,  
see you your selues convert.

6 Offer to God the sacrifice  
of righteousness I say :

And looke that in the liuing Lord,  
you put your trust alway.

7 The greater sort craue worldly goods,  
and riches doe embrace :

But Lord grant vs thy countenance,  
thy fauour and thy grace :

8 For thou thereby shalt make my heart;  
more ioyfull and more glad,

Then they that of their corne and wine  
full great increase haue had.

9 In peace therefore lie downe will I,  
taking my rest and sleepe :

For thou onely wilt me O Lord,  
alone in safety keepe.

## The praîse to the

*The fiftieth Psalm.*

**T**He mightie God  
 th'eternall hath thus spoke:  
 And all the world  
 he will call and prouoke,  
 Euen from the East,  
 and so forth to the West:  
 2 From toward Ston,  
 which place him liketh best:  
 God will appeare  
 in beauty most excellent:  
 3 Our God will come,  
 before that long time be spent.

Deuouring fire  
 shall go before his face:  
 A great tempest  
 shall round about him trace.  
 4 Then shall he call  
 the earth and heauens bright:  
 To iudge his folke  
 with equitie and right.  
 5 Saying, go to,  
 and now my Saints assemble:  
 My pact they keepe,  
 their gifts doe not dissemble.  
 6 The heauens shall  
 declare his righteousness:  
 For God is Iudge  
 of all things more and lesse.  
 7 Heare my people,  
 for I will now reueale:  
 Lift Israel,  
 I will thee nought conceale:  
 Thy God, thy God  
 am I, and will not blame thee,  
 8 For giuing not,  
 all manner offrings to me.

9 I haue no need  
to take of thee at all,  
Goates of thy fold,  
or calfe put of thy stall:

10 For all the beaſts  
are mine within the woods:  
On a thousand hills,  
catell are mine owne goods.

11 I know for mine,  
all birds that are on mountaines:  
All beaſts are mine,  
which haunt the fields and fountaines.

*The 1. Psalm: The first part.*

**O** Lord consider my diſtreſſe,  
and now with ſpeed ſome pity take:  
My ſinnes deſace, my faults redreſſe,  
good Lord for thy great mercies ſake,  
2 Waſh me (O Lord) and make me cleane,  
from this vniuſt and finfull act:  
And purifie yet once againe,  
my hainous crime and bloody fact.

3 Remorſe and ſorrow doe conſtraine  
me to acknowledge mine offence:  
My ſinnes alas doe ſtill remaine,  
before my face without releaſe.  
4 For thee alone I haue offended,  
committing euill in thy light:  
And if I were therefore condemned,  
yet were thy iudgements iuſt and right.

5 It is too maniſeſt alas,  
that firſt I was conceived in ſinne:  
Yea of my mother ſo borne was,  
and yet vile wretch remaine therein.

6 Alſo behold Lord thou doſt loue,  
the inward truth of a pure heart:  
Therefore thy wiſedome from aboue  
thou haſt reucaled me to conuerſe.

## The practise to the

- 7 If thou with hyflope purge this blot,  
I shall be clearer then the glasse :  
And if thou wash away my spot,  
the snow in whitenes shall I passe.
- 8 Therefore O Lord, such ioy me send,  
that inwardly I may finde grace :  
And that my strength may now amend,  
which thou hast swag'd for my trespas.
- 9 Turne backe thy face and frowning ire,  
for I haue felt enough thy hand,  
And purge my sinnes I thee desire,  
which doe in number passe the sand.
- 10 Make new my heart within my breast,  
and frame it to thy holy will:  
Thy constant spirit in me let rest,  
which may these raging enemies kill.

*This 67: Psalme.*

- H**Aue mercy on vs Lord,  
and grant to vs thy grace:  
To shew to vs do thou accord  
the brightnesse of thy face.
- 1 That all the earth may know,  
the way to godly wealth;  
And all the Nations on a row,  
may see thy sauing health.
- 3 Let all the world O God,  
giue praise vnto thy name;  
O let the people all abroad,  
extoll and laude the same.
- 4 Throughout the world so wide;  
let all reioyce with mirth:  
For thou with truth and right dost guide,  
the Nations of the earth.
- 5 Let all the world O God,  
giue praise vnto thy name:

## English Schoole-master.

51

- O let the people all abroad,  
extoll and laud the same.  
6 Then shall the earth increase,  
great store of fruit shall fall:  
And then our God the God of peace,  
shall blesse vs eke withall.  
7 God shall vs blesse I say,  
and then both farre and neare,  
The folke throughout the earth alway,  
of him shall stand in feare,

### *The 104. Psalme.*

**M**Y soule praise the Lord,  
speake good of his name:  
O Lord our great God,  
how dost thou appeare?  
So passing in glory,  
that great is thy fame;  
Honour and Maiestie  
in thee shine most cleare.

2 With light as a robe,  
thou hast thee beclad,  
Whereby all the earth  
thy greatnesse may see.  
The heauens in such sort,  
thou also hast spread,  
That it to a curtaine  
compared may be.

3 His chamber beames lye  
in the clouds full sure,  
Which as his Chariots  
are made him to beare;  
And there with much swiftnesse,  
his course doth endure,  
Vpon the wings riding  
of winde in the ayre.

H 2

4 He

## The praefise to the

4 He maketh his spirits,  
as Heralds to goe,  
And lightning to serue,  
we see also prest :  
His will to accomplish,  
they runne to and fro,  
To saue or consume things,  
as seemeth him best.

5 He grounded the earth,  
so firmly and fast,  
That it once to moue,  
none shall haue such power :

6 The deepe a faire covering  
for it made thou hast :  
Which by his owne nature,  
the hills would denoure.

7 But at thy rebuke  
the waters doe flie :  
And so giue due place,  
thy word to obey :  
At thy voice of thunder,  
so fearefull they be,  
That in their great raging,  
they haste soone away.

8 The mountaines full he,  
they then vp ascend,  
If thou doe but speake,  
thy word they fulfill :  
So likewise the valleyes,  
most quickly descend,  
Where thou them appointest,  
remaine they doe still,

9 Their bounds thou hast set,  
how farre they shall run.



So as in their rage,  
not that passe they can:  
For God hath appointed,  
they shall not returne,  
The earth to destroy more,  
which made was for man.

*The 113. Psalm.*

**T**He man is blest that God doth feare,  
And that his lawes doth loue indeed:  
2 His seed on earth God will vpreare,  
And blesse such as from him proceed.  
3 His house with good he will fulfill,  
His righteousnesse endure shall still,

4 Vnto the righteous doth arise,  
In trouble ioy, in darkenesse light,  
Compassion is in his eyes,  
And mercie alwaies in his sight;  
5 Yea, pittie moueth such to lend,  
He doth by iustice things expend.

6 And surely such shall neuer faile,  
For in remembrance had is he.  
7 Not tidings ill can make him quail,  
Who in the Lord sure hope doth see.  
8 His heart is firme, his feare is past,  
For he shall see his foes downe cast.

9 He did well for the poore prouide,  
His righteousnesse shall still remaine;  
And his estate with praise abide,  
Though that the wicked man disdaine.  
10 Yea, gnash his teeth thereat shall he,  
And so consume his state to see.

*The 113. Psalm.*

**Y**E children which doe serue the Lord,  
Praise ye his name with one accord;  
2 Yea blessed be his name alwaies:  
3 Who from the rising of the Sunne,

H 3

Till

## The praeface to the

- Till it returne where it begun,  
Is to be praised with great fame.
- 4 The Lord all people doth surmount,  
As for his glory we may count,  
Aboue the heauens high to be  
5 With God the Lord who may compare,  
Whose dwellings in the heauens are?  
Of such great power and force is he
- 6 He doth abase him selfe we know,  
Things to behold both here below,  
And also in heauen above:
- 7 The needy out of dust to draw,  
And eke the poore which helpe none saw,  
His earely mercy did him moue.
- 8 And so him set in high degree,  
With Princes of great dignitie,  
That rules his people with great fame.
- 9 The barren he doth make to beare,  
And with great ioy her fruite to reare,  
Therefore praise ye his holy name.

The 110. Psalm.

**I**N trouble and in thrall,  
Vnto the Lord I call,  
And he doth me comfort:

2 Deliver me I say,  
From lying lips alway,  
And tongues of false report.

3 What vantage or what thing,  
Gets thou thus for to sing,  
Thou false and flattering lyer?

4 Thy tongue doth hurt I weene,  
No lesse then arrowes keene,  
Of hot consuming fier.

5 Alas too long I slacke,  
Within these tents so blacke,  
Which Kedars are by name:

English Schoole-maſter.

55

By whom the ſlocke elect,  
And all of *Iſaacs* ſect,  
are put to open ſhame.

6 With them that peace did hate,  
I came a peace to make,  
and ſet a quiet life.

7 But when my tale was tolde,  
Causeleſſe I was controlded,  
by them that would haue ſtrife.

*The 126. Pſalme.*

**VV**hen that the Lord,  
agaſne his Sion had forth brought,  
From bondage great,  
and alſo ſeruitude extream:  
This worke was ſuch,  
as did ſurmount mans heart and thought,  
So that we were  
much like to them that viſe to dreame:  
Our mouthes were  
with laughter filled then,  
And eke our tongues  
did ſhew vs ioyfull men;

2 The heathen folke,  
were forced then this to confeſſe,  
How that the Lord,  
for them alſo great things had done.

3 But much more we,  
and therefore can confeſſe no leſſe,  
Wherefore to ioy  
we haue good cauſe as we begun.

4 O Lord go forth,  
thou canſt our bondage end;  
As to Deſerta  
the flowing riuers ſend.

5 Full true it is,  
that they which ſowe in teares indeed,

A.

## The praifeto the

A time will come,  
 when they ſhal reape in mirth and ioy:  
 6 They went and went  
 in bearing of their precious ſeed:  
 For that their foes  
 full oftentimes did them annoy.  
 But their returne,  
 with ioy they ſhall ſure ſee:  
 Their ſheaues home bring,  
 and not impaired be.

## The 148. Pſalme.

**C**lue laud vnto the Lord,  
 From heauen that is ſo ble:  
 Praise him in deed and word,  
 About the ſtarry ſkie,

2 And alſo ye,

His Angels all,  
 Armies royall,

Praise him with glee.

3 Praise him both Sunne and Moone,  
 Which are ſo cleare and bright:  
 The ſame of you be done,  
 Ye glistening ſtarrs of light:

4 And eke no leſſe,

Ye heauens faire,  
 And clouds of the aire,

His laud expreſſe.

5 For at his word they were  
 All formed as we ſee:  
 At his voice did appeare,  
 All things in their degree.

6 Which be ſet ſtill

To them he made  
 A law and trade,

For aye to laſt.

*The Schoole-master to his Scholler.*

**M**Y childe and Scholler take good heede,  
vnto the words that here are set;  
And see you doe accordingly,  
Or else be sure you shall be beat.

First, I command thee God to serue,  
then to thy parents duty yeeld;  
Vnto all men be courteous,  
and mannerly in towne and field.

Your clothes vnbuttoned doe not vse,  
let not your hose vngartered be;  
Haue handkerchiefe in readinesse,  
wash hands and face, or see not me.

Lose not your Bookes, inck-horne or pen,  
nor girdle, garters, hat or band;  
Let shooes be tyed, pin shirtband close,  
keepe well your points at any hand.

If broken hosed or shooed you go,  
or slouely in your array;  
Without a girdle, or vntrust,  
then you and I must make a fray.

If that you cry or talke aloud,  
or bookes doe rend, or strike with knifes  
Or laugh, or play vnlawfully,  
then you and I must be at strife.

If that you curse, mis-call or sweare,  
if that you picke, filch, steale or lie;  
If you forget a Schollers part,  
then must you sure your points vntie.

If to the Schoole you doe not goe,  
when time doth call you to the same;

## The practise to the

Or if you loyter in the streetes,  
when we do meet then look for blame.

Wherefore (my childe) behaue thy selfe  
so decently at all assayes :  
That thou maist purchase parents loue,  
and eke obtaine thy masters praise.

*The first part of Arithmeticke, called Numeration.*

**A**ll nũbers are made by the diuers placing of these nine figures, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and this circle (o) called a cypher. Now look how many of these stand together, in so many seuerall places they must needs stand. But mark that thou call that which is next the right hand, the first place, &c. so go (as it were) backward, calling the next vnto him towards the left hand, the second place, the next the third place, and so forth, as far as thou wilt. Secondly, the further any figure standeth from the first place, the greater he is: euery following place being greater by ten times, then that next before; as (5) in the first place is but five, but in the second place ten times five, that is five times ten, which is fifty, in the third place five hundred; in the fourth place five thousand; and in the fifth place fifty thousand; and so thou maist proceed. As for example, the number thus placed, 1618. being this present yeare from the birth of Christ, is one thousand six hundred and 18. And this number 5540. being this present yeare from the Creation (though others wise commonly taken) is five thousand, five hundred, forty. But my booke growing greater then I purposed, pardon me (I pray thee) though I breake off this matter sooner then (peraduenture thou maist thinke) I promised.

*Directions for the ignorant.*

**F**OR thy better vnderstanding this brief *Cronologie* following, I thought good to aduertise thee thus much. Thou must first be perfect in the numbers aboue, so far as concerneth the fourth place. Then marke how I haue diuided the yeares of the world into five parts, called *five periods* which I for plainnesse sake sticke not to call Chapters: therefore I begin

begin my account five times, best answering (as I thinke) thy demands, when such one liued, or such a thing done: for thou commonly mouest thy question one of these five waies, either how long was it after the Creation? or how long after the Floud? how long after the departure out of *Egypt*, and the law giuen? how long before Christ? or how long after Christ? as thou thinkest it neereſt one of these times. If then thou findeſt the name thou seekeſt, and the yeere ſet by it, looke vpward from thence to the beginning of that Chapter, and thou ſhalt ſee how long that thing thou ſeekeſt was from the time mentioned in the title of that Chapter. Further, I haue ſet it down (as thou ſeeſt) in a diuers letter according to the diuerſity of the matter. If then thou ſeekeſt for any thing proper to the Bible, or Eccleſiaſticall ſtory, ſeeke in the *Romane* and *Italica* letter, which thou vſeſt to call the *Latine* letter; and paſſe ouer thoſe in the *Engliſh* letter, for they concerne not thy purpoſe. Again, if thou be a Grammer Scholler, or other, that wouldeſt finde ſomething onely concerning any prophane Author, ſeeke onely in the *Engliſh* letter, paſſing ouer the other. And becauſe I deſire breuitie, I haue omitted the Kings of *Iſrael*, *Egypt*, *Aſſyria*, &c. and the Prophets which wrote not, whoſe times thou maiſt eaſily finde, by conference with the *Iudges*, and Kings of *Iudab*. And not that (7) alone ſtanding by any number, ſignifieth (*years*.) Finally, my firſt purpoſe in making it, was for thy ſake that learneſt, reading. Therefore read them ſo often, vntill thou canſt runne them ouer as faſt as any other *Engliſh*.

## CHAP. I.

*After the Creation.*

*God hauing made the World,  
and created Adam & Heuah;  
their poſteritie was borne in  
theſe yeares after as followeth.*

Yeare.

130 Sheth.

235 Enosh.

325 Kenan.

395 Mahalalicl.

Yeare.

560 Jared.

622 Enoch.

687 Methuſalah.

874 Lamech.

1056 Noah.

1556 Iaphet.

1558 Shem.

1656 *The vniuerſall floud af-  
ter which followeth the ge-  
neration of Shem.*

I 2

Chap. 2.



## CHAP. 2.

*After the flood.**Yeares.*

- 2 Arpaxshad.  
 37 Shelah.  
 67 Eber.  
 101 Peleg.  
 101 *Tower of Babel built.*  
 131 Reu.  
 163 Serug.  
 192 Nahor.  
 212 Terah.  
 292 Haran.  
 352 Abraham.  
 436 Ishmael.  
 452 *Sodom destroyed.*  
 454 Isaac.  
 512 Jacob.  
 587 Reuben.  
 588 Simeon.  
 589 Levi.  
 599 Judah.  
 600 Dan.  
 601 Naphtali.  
 601 Asher.  
 602 Issachar.  
 602 Gad.  
 602 Zebulon.  
 604 Joseph.  
 619 Benjamin.

*These twelve were the Sonnes  
of Jacob, called the twelve Pa-  
triarches, of whom came these  
twelve Tribes of Israel.*

*Minerva.*

- 629 Phares.  
 642 Hezion.  
 643 *Jacob went into Egypt,  
where they were 215 yeares.*

*Yeares.*

- Hercules. Lyb.  
 Aram.  
 Prometheus.  
 Atlas.  
 Aminadab.  
 778 Aaron.  
 783 Moses.  
 Job.  
 Naasson.  
 Salmon.  
 858 *Moses delivered the chil-  
dren of Israel out of Egypt,  
then was the law given.*

## CHAP. 3.

*After the law given.**Baeton burnt.*

- 40 *Iosua brought the people out  
of the Wildernesse into the  
land of Canaan, and reig-  
ned 18 yeares.*  
 48 *Jubiles began.*  
 58 *Othoniel iudged Israel 40.  
yeares, whereof Chushan the  
Aramite oppressed them eight  
yeares.*  
 Kadamanthus.  
 80 Boaz of Rahab.  
 98 *Ehud and Shamgar iudged  
80 yeares, whereof Eglon the  
Moabite oppressed 18 yeares.*  
 Eros ruled in Dardania,  
and called it Troy.  
 Pegasus.  
 Diphæus.  
 178 *Debora and Baruk iudged  
40 yeares, whereof Iabin and  
Sisera oppressed 20 yeares.*  
 198 Obed

Years.

298 Obed borne of Ruth.

218 Gideon iudged 40. yeares  
whereof the Midianites op-  
pressed 7. yeares.

Thebes.

258 Abimelech. 3. y.

261 Tholay. 33. y.

284 Iair iudged 22. y. whereof  
the Ammonites and the Phi-  
listims oppressed 18. y.Amazones battell against  
Thebes.305 Iesse, father of David, by  
Obed,

311 Ibzan iudged 7. y.

318 Elon. 10. y.

Troy destroyed.

329 Abdon the Piranothir. 8. y.

336 Sampson 20. y.

In the time of these 6. Iudges  
the Philistims oppressed.

356 Elythe Priest 46. y.

397 Samuel and Saul 40. y.

332 Brutus came into Eng-  
land, if the Royle be true.

437 David reigned 40. y.

Nathan, Asaph, Heman,  
and Ieduthun, Prophets.477 Salomon raigned 40. y.  
and 481. in his fourth yeare  
built the Temple, before the  
birth of Christ, about 936. y.

CHAP. 4.

Before Christ.

936 Temple built.

900 Heliod.

Years.

899 Rehoboam reigned over Ju-  
dah 17. y.

882 Abijam 3. y.

878 Asa 41. y.

838 Iehoshaphat 25. y.

813 Ieheram 8. y.

805 Ahaziah 1.

804 Athaliah 6. y.

798 Ioash 40. y.

758 Amaziah 29. y.

Ionah prophesied.

743 Rome built by Romulus  
upon foure hills, which are  
Palatinus, Capitolinus,  
Esquilinus, Aventinus, and  
after enlarged by Servius  
Tullus, within the walles,  
with other three hills. Coe-  
lius, Viminalis and Quiri-  
nalis.729 Kingdome of Iudah voyde  
12. yeares.

725 Sardanapalus.

718 Azariah 25. y.

Kingdome of Israel voyde  
22. yeares.700 Puma Pompilius the  
2 Romane King.685 Lycurgus the Lacede-  
monian.Ioel, Hosea, Amos, & Ise-  
iah prophesied.Tullus Hostilius the 3.  
Romane King.

677 Iotham ouer Iudah 15. y.

Micalah also prophesied.

662 Ahaz 15. y.

646 Ezekiah 29. y.

13

628 Salma.

Years.

628 Salmanasar carried the 10. tribes of Israel captive to Babel: from whence they never returned. And here the race of the Kings of Israel ceased.

Merodachbaladan began to bring the Empire from Ashur to Babel.

628 Simonides.

Aristoxenus.

Ancus Martius the fourth Romane King.

Archilocus : Zaleucus : Homer : Phalaris.

617 Manasseh 55. y.

Jeremiah prophesieth.

610 Sappho : Pilo : Sthenocles : Epimenides.

564 Nebuchadnezzar.

562 Amon 2. y.

560 Iosiah 31. y.

Zephaniah and Habakuk Prophets.

526 Ichoiakim 11. y.

526 Captivity, wherein Nebuchadnezzar carried captives Daniel, and many other into Babylon, began the 3. yeere of Ichoiakim.

Jeremiah continueth his Prophesie in Iudah.

Daniel prophesieth in Babel.

518 Zedekiah 11. y.

Ezekiel prophesieth.

507 Ierusalem destroyed, and Ieremiah, with the remnant of Iudah, carried into Egypt,

Years.

where Ieremiah prophesieth.

Ezekiel continueth his prophesie in Babel.

501 Consuls 2. yeeres, began in Rome.

495 Papatius Cocles.

494 Salathiel.

493 Dictators in Rome.

487 Tribunes of the people began in Rome.

468 Zorobable.

466 Pythagoras : Pindarus : Democritus : Cresus : Heraclitus : Clop : Solon : Thales : 7. Wise men : Pisistratus.

456 Darius and Cyrus his son man Babylon from Balchazar: began the Empire of the Persians, and gave leave for the Jewes to returne and build the Temple.

454 Temple began to be built.

The history of Ezra.

Arthashtashtes called of prophane Writers Cambyfes, reigned with Cyrus his Father.

The History of Ester.

Ahashueroth called Darius.

440 Histaspis divorced Vastty, married Ester : hanged Haman, and advanced Mordecai.

431 Tribuni Militum.

425 Darius of Persia, called also Artaxast,

Yeare.

- Artaxhaſt, and of prophane writers, Darius Longimanus, reigned 36. yeares.  
Haggai prophesieth.  
Zachariah prophesieth.  
423 Malachies the last Prophet.  
425 Nehemiah his storie, who builded the walles of Ierusalem.  
397 Battell Peloponnesiack for 27. yeares, till the Lacedemonians overcame Athens.  
386 Rome taken by Gallus a Brittain.  
382 Themistocles, Aristides, Aeschylus, Sophocles, Pericles, Empedocles, Hippocrates, Parmenides, Aristarchus, Euripides, Herodotus, Aristobulus, Socrates, Alcibiades, Diogenes, Plato, Xenophon, Agesilaus.  
363 Phillip of Macedonia conquered all Grecia, after the Thebanes had subdued the Lacedemonians.  
351 Marcus Curtius, Paulus Etrusquatus.  
350 Aristoteles, Demosthenes, Epicurus, Epaminondas, Theophrastus, Menander, Zenocrates.  
344 Warre with the Samnites at Rome, continued 49. yeares.  
332 Alexander the Great conquered Persia, he intreated the Iewes honourably, and reigned

Yeare.

- swelus yeares.  
Now was the Empire of the Grecians great, which after the death of Alexander was divided unto foure Captaines, whereof Syria and Egypt continued vntill the Empire of the Romanes, and alwayes vexed the Iewes.  
Now beginneth the storie of the Maccabees.  
301 Two Decij in Rome.  
300 Zeno Author of the Stoicks.  
Aratus, Demetrius Phalerius.  
228 Ptolomy Philadelphus, published 70. Interpreters to translate the Law into Greeke.  
385 Petronia yielded to Rome wholly.  
272 Regulus, Polybius, Cle-anthes.  
267 Warre of Carthage and Rome two and twentie yeares.  
241 Battell African with Numidia.  
237 Iesus Syrach.  
236 Publius Plantus.  
224 Antiochus Magnus.  
219 Second Battell of Carthage, because that Hanniball had recovered Spaine from Rome.  
131 The third Battell of Carthage, which was in three yeares utterly destroyed by Scipio Junio.  
129 Pharises, Sadduces, and Eldes

*Teare.*

*Elles began their selfs.*

89 Ciuill warre in Rome eight yeares betwene Marius and Sylla, because Sylla being younger was chosen Captayne into Asia to the battaile Mithridaticke.

87 Tigranes King of Armenia.

65 Cato Uticensis, Salustius.

57 Cicero Consull.

52 Britaine entred vpon by Julius Cesar.

47 Julius Cesar reigned Emperour five yeares.

45 Virgil, Horace, Lucretius, Ovid, Cornelius Nepos.

42 Octavius Augustus Emperour 56. yeares.

34 Herod the Great, made King of Iewrie: after whose death his foure sonnes were confirmed in his Kingdome, and called Tetrarches.

*See Luke 3. 1.*

Temple againe sumptuously builded by Herod.

Christ borne in the 42. yeare of Augustus, from which beginneth our vsuall account.

#### CHAP. 5.

*After the birth of Christ.*

16 Tiberius Emperour after the birth of Christ 16. yeares.

33 Christ crucified.

33 Steuen stoned.

34 Paul converted.

*Teare.*

42 Herod Agrippa President in Iury, he beheaded Iames.

42 Mathew wrote his Gospel.

44 Iames beheaded.

44 Marke preached in Egypt.

46 Luke wrote.

50 Epistle to the Galathians, written from Antioch.

53 Epistle to the Thessalonians, from Athens.

54 Philip martyred.

55 1. Epistle to the Corinthians, from Ephesus.

55 1. to Timothee from Troas.

55 To Titus from Troas.

55 2. Corinth. from Philippy.

55 Peters first Epistle.

56 Peters second Epistle.

59 To the Rom. from Corinth.

57 Claudius Nero persecutor.

59 Epistles to the Philippians, Ephesians, Colossians, Philemon, from Rome.

61 Actes by Luke (now as is thought.)

63 Iames throwne downe from a Pinnacle.

69 Epistle to Timothy.

69 Paul martyred at Rome.

73 Ierusalem destroyed by Vespasian and Titus.

76 Ignatius Bishop of Antioch.

83 Domitian Emperour.

85 Nicholaitan Hereticke.

90 Cornelius Tacitus, Sueton, Aulus Gellius, Plutarch, Quintilian, Iuuenall, Apian, Apuleius.

Yeare.

- 93 Iohn banished to Pathmos,  
where (as is thought) he wrote  
his Gospel and the Revelati-  
on.  
97 Iohn returned from Path-  
mos to Ephesus.  
100 Iohn dyed.  
114 Plinie writeth for the  
Christians.  
133 Galene.  
170 Iustinus died a Martyr.  
180 Irenæus of Lyons.  
187 England receiveth the  
Gospel.  
202 Clemens Alexandrinus.  
210 Tertullian.

Yeare.

- 216 Origen.  
249 Cyprian.  
289 Constantine reigned in  
England.  
307 Eusebius.  
333 Athanasius.  
347 Hillarie.  
347 Gregory Nazianzene.  
371 Ambrose B. of Millane.  
375 Hyeronimus.  
409 Chrysostome.  
409 Auguftine.  
414 Theodoret.  
500 Gothes conquered Italy,  
then increased Barbarisme  
and Papiſtrie.

## Directions for the unskilfull.

**I**F thou haſt not bin acquainted with ſuch a Table as this following, & deſireſt to make uſe of it, thou muſt get the Alphabet, viz. the order of the letters, as they ſtand, without booke perfectly; to know where every letter ſtands, as (*b*) neare the beginning, (*m*) about the miſt, and (*v*) toward the end. Therefore if the word thou wouldeſt find, begin with (*a*) look in the beginning of the Table; if with (*i*) look toward the end. Again, if thy word begin with (*ba*) looke in the beginning of the letter (*b*) but if with (*ba*) ſee toward the end of that letter: & if thou obſerveſt the ſame for the third & fourth letters, thou ſhalt find thy word preſently. Secondly, thou muſt know the cauſe of the difference of the letter, all written with the Roman, as in (*abba*) are words taken from the latine, or other learned languages; theſe with the *Italike* letter as (*abandon*) are French words made Engliſh: thoſe with the Engliſh letter, are meerely Engliſh, or from ſome other vulgar tongue. The word ioyning vnto it, is ever in Engliſh, and is the Interpreter of it in a more familiar Engliſh word. But thoſe that have no word expounding the, are ſet down to let thee ſee their tru writing, where I thought thou mightſt other-

otherwise erre. And know further, that all words that haue in them (*y*) or (*ph*) together, or begin with (*chr*) where (*b*) is neuer pronounced, or end in (*isme*) are all Greek words, as *Hypocrite*, *Philosophy*, *Christ*, *Baptisme*. But where I say they be *Greeke*, I mean with some difference of termination; for they were brought from *Greece* to vs through *Rome*, where they were newly stamped, and when they came to vs, we coined them after our fashion, as *Christ* is in Latin *Christus*, in Greek *Christos*: so *Baptisme* is in Latine *Baptismus*, in Greek *Baptismos*. The like must be obserued for the Latin words, as those that we haue ending in (*ion*) the Latin hath in (*io*); *creation*, *remission*, in Latine is *creatio*, *remissio*. But touching the French we haue some of them with difference, & some without; and thus thou shalt discern them: those with difference are marked with this starre (\*) as *accomplish* in French is (*accomplir*) and therefore you shall find by it this marke (\*); the other haue none. Sometime I refer thee from one word to another, as thus; at this word (*brigantine*) see *barke*, then those two be of one signification, and so shalt thou also learne variety of words. When a word hath two significations, if one be well knowne, I omit that, as to *barke* as a dog is well knowne; but a *barke*, that is a little ship, is not so familiar, therefore I put downe that. If I should put downe all deriuatiues, it would be ouer long: therefore I hope the diligent Scholler will learne by practise soone from the primitive or originall: I haue therefore set downe some few of the hardest, yet some rules for the thou shalt find in the end; There are many more from Latine & French, but being wel knowne, I omit them.

*Abandon* cast away.

*abbafather*.

*abbesse* abbresse, mistresse of  
a *Spinnery*.

*abbreviat* short.

*abbridge*, see *abbreviat*.

*abbut* to lie vnto.

*abecedary* & order of the let-  
ters, or he that vseth them.

*aber*, to maintaine.

*abominable*.

*abhorre*.

*abiekt* base.

*abiure* renounce.

*abolish* make voyd.

*abricot* \* h. fruit.

*abzoab*.

*Abrogate*, see *abolish*.

*absolue* finish.

*absolute* perfect.

*absolution*.



absolution forgiveness.  
 abstinence restraining.  
 abstract see abbreviat.  
 absurd foolish.  
 accent tune.  
 accept take liking.  
 access free coming to.  
 accessarie partaker.  
 accident befall.  
 accommodate fit to.  
 accomplish\* finish.  
 accomp\* to reckon.  
 accord\* agreement.  
 accurate tunning.  
 accrew grow.  
 certaine\* make sure.  
 achieve, see accomplish.  
 acorne.  
 active nimble.  
 actually in act.  
 acute swiftie.  
 addict given to.  
 adieu farewell.  
 adresse prepare or direct.  
 adiacent lying to.  
 adiourne\* deferre.  
 adire make to sweare.  
 administer governe or serve.  
 admire marvaile at.  
 admiral chiefe by sea.  
 admission receiving. **L**  
 adopt take for his childe.  
 adore worship.  
 adorne beautifie.  
 adverse contrarie.  
 advertise give knowledge.  
 adulation flattery.  
 adulterate counterfeit.  
 advocate attorneie.

aduousoe patronage.  
 aduotion burning.  
 affable ready and courteous in  
 speech.  
 affect earnest desire.  
 affinity kinne by marriage.  
 affirmative anouching.  
 affiance trust.  
 affianced betrothed.  
 agent doer.  
 aggravate make gricuous.  
 agilitie nimbleness.  
 agonie g. heante passion.  
 alacritie cheersfulness.  
 alarum a sound to the battell.  
 alien a stranger.  
 alienation estranging.  
 a light.  
 alledge\* bring prose.  
 alliance kindred or league.  
 allusion pointed to.  
 allude to appoint to.  
 aliment nourishment.  
 almes.  
 almightie.  
 alphabet g. order of letters.  
 altercation debate.  
 allegorie g. similitude.  
 allegiance obedience.  
 altitude height.  
 allegation alledging.  
 ambassadour\* messenger.  
 ambiguous doubtful.  
 ambition desire of honour.  
 ambushment private trains.  
 amorous full of loue.  
 amplifie enlarge.  
 anatomy g. cutting vp.  
 anathema g. accursed.  
 andiron

andiron.  
 anguish grieke.  
 anchor.  
 animate encourage.  
 annuall ~~yearly~~.  
 animaduersion noting.  
 antichrist against Christ.  
 antidate ~~for~~ date.  
 anticipation preventing.  
 angle corner.  
 anticke disguised.  
 annihilate make vopde.  
 ancestor.  
 annullity ~~for~~ annihilate.  
 aphorisme generall rule.  
 apostate g. a backslider.  
 apostacie falling away.  
 amen to be it.  
 apostle g. ~~for~~ ambassadour.  
 apologie g. defence.  
 apocalyps g. reuelation.  
 alpha g. the first Greeke letter.  
 apothecarie.\*  
 apocrypha g. not of authority.  
 apparant in sight.  
 appeach accrue.  
 appeale to seeke to a higher  
 Judge.  
 appertaine belong.  
 appertinent } belonging.  
 appurtenance }  
 appetite desire to eate.  
 application applying to.  
 appose aske question.  
 apposition apposing.  
 approbation allowance.  
 approve allow.  
 approach \* come nigh.  
 appropriate make his owne.

apt fit.  
 arbiter.  
 arbitrator. } Umpire,  
 arbitrement indgement.  
 arch g. chiefe.  
 arch-angell g. chiefe angell.  
 arch-bishop chiefe Bishop.  
 architect chiefe builder.  
 argent silver.  
 argue to reason.  
 Arithmeticke gr. Art of num-  
 bzing.  
 arke ship.  
 ARMORIE house of armour.  
 a raigne.  
 arrive \* come to land.  
 atterages debt unpaid.  
 artificer handicraftsman.  
 artificall workemanlike.  
 articulate toyned.  
 ascend go vp.  
 assestaine \* assure.  
 assent agreement.  
 ascent a going vp.  
 ascribe give to.  
 askew aside.  
 aspect looking vpon.  
 aspire climbs vp.  
 asperate rough.  
 aspiration breathing.  
 assaie proue.  
 assaile \* set vpon.  
 assault \* set assaile.  
 assentation flattery.  
 assertion affirming.  
 assiduitie continuance.  
 asseueration earnest affirming.  
 assigne appoint.  
 assignation appointment.

*affises.*

assistance helps.

associate accompany.

astrictive } binding.  
astringent }

astronomie g. } knowledge

astrologie. } of the stars.

atheist g. without God.

atheisme the opinion of the A-  
theist.

attach seize vpon.

attaine consist of crime.

attainder a conviction.

attempt \* set vpon.

attentive heed.

attribute give to.

avarice covetousnes.

audacious bold.

audience hearing.

auditor hearer or officer of  
accounts.

audible easie to be heard.

*auerre* \* auouch.

augment to increase.

auouch affirme with earnest-  
nesse

authentically gr. of authoritie.

axiome certaine principle.

autumne the haruest.

*Ballance* a paire of scales.*bailiffe.**bankrupt* Bankerout.

banquet.

baptist a baptiser.

baptisme.

barbarian a rude person.

barbarisme barbarousnesse.

*barke* \* small ship.

barreter a contentious person.

barreter allowed to give coun-  
sell.*barter* \* to bargain.*batterie* beating.*baulme.*

beatitude blessednesse.

beguile.

beneficiall profitable.

beneuolence good will.

benigne favourable.

benigaite bonntie.

bereft depriued.

besiege.

*biers* to carry a dead corps.

bishop ouerser.

*blanche* \* to make white.

blaspheme g. speake ill of God.

bloud.

boare.

beast.

boat.

bough.

bought.

*bonnet* cap.

bracelet.

bracer.

brace.

brigandine coat of defence.

*brigantine* see barke.*brandish* \* to shake a sword.

broad.

broath.

brothell keeper of a house of  
bauderie.

buse.

bust.

buggery conjunction with one  
of the same kinde.burgesse a head man of a  
towne.

towne.  
 build.  
 Calliditie craftinesse.  
 capacitie conceipt or receipt.  
 cancell to vnder.  
 canon g. law.  
 canonise make a saint.  
 capitall deadly or great.  
 capable containing.  
 capitulate.  
 capitious catching.  
 captiue prisoner.  
 captiuate make subiect.  
 carbuncle k. disease or stone.  
 carnalitie fleshlinesse.  
 casualty chance.  
 castigation chastisement.  
 cathedrall gr. church, chiefe in  
 the diocesse.  
 catholike g. vniuersall.  
 cauldron.  
 caution warning.  
 celebrate make famous.  
 celestiall heavenly.  
 catalogue g. bedronle.  
 celeritie swiftnesse.  
 censor corrector.  
 censure correction.  
 centurion captaine.  
 cease.  
 cement.  
 centre middest.  
 ceremonie.  
 certaine.  
 certifie.  
 ceruse white lead.  
 cesterne.  
 character gr. the fashion of a  
 letter.

chaunt \* sing.  
 champion wide field.  
 chambering lightnesse.  
 charter a grant perfozmed.  
 chamberlaine.  
 chariot.  
 chauncerie.  
 chinaltrie, knightthod.  
 chiefe.  
 cherubin order of Angels.  
 chirograph g. hand writing.  
 christ gr. annoynted.  
 chyrurgion gr.  
 choler g. a humoz causing an  
 ger.  
 chronicler gr. <sup>2</sup> hystorie  
 chronographer g. <sup>3</sup> writers.  
 chronologie g. storie of times.  
 church faithfull people.  
 cry stall gr. k. glasse.  
 cider, drinke made of Apples.  
 cinamon.  
 circle.  
 circuit.  
 cistren.  
 cittie.  
 cittizen.  
 circumcise to cut the priue  
 skinne.  
 circumference round circuit.  
 circumspect heed.  
 circumlocution circumference  
 of speech.  
 circumuent pzent.  
 cluet.  
 ciuill.  
 clamorous ready to speake ill.  
 clemencie gentlenesse.  
 client he that is defended.

coatrice

cocatrice k. beast.  
 collect gather.  
 colleague companion.  
 collation recitall.  
 coadiutor helper.  
 cogitation thought.  
 collusion deceit.  
 colonne one side of a page  
 diuided.  
 comedy k. stage play.  
 commencement a beginning.  
 comet gr. a blazing starre.  
 commentary exposition.  
 commodious profitable.  
 commotion rebellion.  
 communicate make partaker.  
 communion fellowship.  
 compact toynd together.  
 compendious short.  
 competitor he that standeth  
 with me for an office.  
 compile gather and make.  
 complexion.  
 complices colleagues.  
 compose make.  
 composition agreement.  
 comprehend containe.  
 comprise, see comprehend.  
 concoct to digest meate.  
 concord agree.  
 concordance agreement.  
 competent conuenient.  
 comprimit, to make agree.  
 concavie hollownesse.  
 compulsion force.  
 conceale.  
 conception conceining in the  
 wombe.  
 concupiscence desire.

concurre agree together.  
 condescend agree vnto.  
 condigne worthy.  
 conduct guiding.  
 confession compounding.  
 confederate, see compact.  
 conferre talke together.  
 conference communication.  
 confidence trust.  
 confirme establish.  
 confiscate forfeiture of goods.  
 conflict battaille.  
 confound overthrow.  
 congeale harden.  
 congestion a heaping by.  
 congregate gather together.  
 congruie, see concord.  
 coniunction toyning together.  
 coniecture guesse. (ther.  
 consent agreement.  
 concent harmony.  
 consequence following.  
 conserue keepe.  
 consecrate to make holy.  
 consequent following.  
 consist stand.  
 consolation comfort.  
 consistorie a place of iust  
 iudgement.  
 consort, see consent.  
 conspire agree together for  
 contrue expound. (ill.  
 consult take counsell.  
 contagious that corrupteth.  
 contemplation meditation.  
 continent modest, abstain-  
 ing.  
 contract make short.  
 contradiction game-saying.  
 contribute

contribute bestow.  
 contrite sorrowfull.  
 contrition sorrow,  
 conuert turne.  
 conuict proued guilty.  
 conuent being before.  
 conuerse company with.  
 conuocation calling toge.  
 convulsion (ther.  
 copartner fellow.  
 copious plentifull.  
 corps dead body.  
 corporall bodily.  
 corrosiue fretting.  
 correspondent answerable.  
 corrigible easily corrected.  
 corroborate strengthen.  
 covert hidden place.  
 cosine bound in the body.  
 cosmography gr. description  
 of the world.  
 counterpoise make leuell.  
 countermand command con-  
 trary.  
 compunction picking.  
 cophine, basket, or cozys  
 chest.  
 creed the beliefe.  
 credence beliefe.  
 credulous easie to belieue.  
 criminous faultie.  
 crucifie fasten to a crosse.  
 crocodile k. beast.  
 culpable blame worthy.  
 cubite a fote and a halfe.  
 cupboard.  
 cursorily running fast over.  
 cymball an instrument.  
 clyster or glister.

cypresse.  
 Deacon g. prouider for the  
 poore.  
 debilitie weaknesse.  
 deafe that cannot heare.  
 damage<sup>r</sup> losse.  
 decent comely.  
 decline fall away.  
 decilion cutting away.  
 decorum comeliness.  
 decypher describe.  
 dedication a deuoting.  
 deduct take out.  
 defect want.  
 deflower to dishonour.  
 defraude deceiue.  
 deformed ill shapen.  
 define shew what it is.  
 degenerate be unlike his an-  
 cestors.  
 dehort moue from.  
 deity godhead.  
 deifie make like God.  
 delectation delight.  
 delicate dainty.  
 delude deceiue.  
 deluge great floud.  
 delusion mockery.  
 demonstrate shew plainly.  
 denison freeman.  
 denounce declare sentence  
 against.  
 depend hang vpon.  
 deportation carrying away.  
 depose put from.  
 depriue, sic depose.  
 depute accompt.  
 deride mocke.  
 deriue fetch from.

derivation

derivation taken from another.

derogate, see detract.

describe set forth.

descend goe downe.

desert wilderness.

desist leave off.

detest hate greatly.

detect betray.

detract take from.

detriment losse.

detrude thrust from.

devote giuen vnto.

dexteritie aptnesse.

diabolicall diuillish.

diademe crowne.

diet manner of food.

dialogue. conference.

defame.

difficult hard.

diocesse g. iurisdiction. (on.

diocesan that hath iurisdiction.

digest bring in order, see con-

cost.

dignitie worthinesse.

digresse turne from.

dilate enlarge.

direct guide.

diminution lessning.

disburse \* lay out money.

discead, see descend.

disciple scholler.

discipline instruction.

discent disagree.

discerne see

disclose discover.

discomd disagreement.

discusse, see state.

disloyne disloyne.

disfranchis take away frōe  
dome.

dismiss let passe.

disloyall disobedient.

disparagement inequality of  
birth.

dispense let frōe.

disperse spread abroad.

dispeople to vnpeople a place.

discent from our ancestors.

dissimilitude unlikelnesse.

dissolue vnloose.

dissolute carelesse.

dissonant disagreeing.

distinguish put difference.

disce.

disable make unable.

disabilitie, unableness.

disamitt make void.

disputable questionable or  
doubtfull.

define.

discomfit put to flight.

discomfiture a putting to flight

discipher lay open.

digestion bringing into or-  
der.

digression departing from  
the matter.

difficultie hardness.

diffamation a slandering.

dimensio measuring.

direction ordering.

dissimulation dissembling.

discourse.

dismember part one peere  
from another.

disposition naturall inclin-  
tion, or setting in order.

L

dissipa-



dissipation scattering.  
 dissolution breaking.  
 distillation distilling of drop-  
 ping downe.  
 distinct differing.  
 distinction a making of dis-  
 ference.  
 diuulgate make common.  
 dispoile take away by vio-  
 lence.  
 display spread abroad.  
 distracted troubled in mind.  
 distribution diuision.  
 disturbe disquiet.  
 dissuade, see behozt.  
 dittie the matter of a song.  
 diuert turne from.  
 diuine heavenly.  
 diuinitie heavenly doctrine.  
 diuertitie dissimile.  
 doctrine learning.  
 dolor griefe.  
 dolorous greivous.  
 docility easines to be taught.  
 dolphin k. of fish.  
 domesticall at home.  
 dominion } rule.  
 domination }  
 Eclipse gr. sayling.  
 Ecclesiasticall belonging to  
 Church.  
 edict commandement.  
 edifice building.  
 education bringing vp.  
 edition putting forth.  
 effect a thing done.  
 effectuall forcible.  
 effeminate womanish.  
 efficacie force.

effusion potwring forth.  
 egressie forth going.  
 enhaunce make greater.  
 election choice.  
 elect chosen.  
 elegancie fine speech.  
 elephant k. of beast.  
 emerods k. of disease.  
 eleuate lift vp.  
 embleme gr. picture.  
 emmote of pismire.  
 empire government.  
 encroach.  
 enarration declaration.  
 encounter set against.  
 enduce moue.  
 enimitie } hatred betwixt  
 enmitie }  
 enchant \* bewitch.  
 enfranchise \* make free.  
 enflame burne.  
 engrate, presse vpon.  
 ensigne flagge of warre.  
 enormous out of square.  
 enterre lay in the earth.  
 enterlace put betwene.  
 enuiron compass about.  
 epha k. of measure.  
 epitaph the writing of a  
 tombe.  
 epitomic. gr. the brieft of a  
 booke.  
 epitomise gr. to make an ex-  
 ptoimse.  
 epistle gr. a letter sent.  
 episcopall bishop-like.  
 epicure giuen to pleasure.  
 epilogue conclusion.  
 equinoctiall when the dayes  
 and

and nights are equall.  
 erect set vp.  
 erronius full of errour.  
 escheat, forfeyt.  
 essence substance.  
 estimate estimate.  
 eternall everlasting.  
 euangelist bringer of good ty-  
 dings.  
 euict overcome.  
 eunuch g. gelded, or great of-  
 ficer.  
 euocation calling forth.  
 exasperate whet on.  
 exact perfect, or require with  
 extremity.  
 exaggerate heape vpon.  
 exaltation aduancing.  
 except.  
 excursion running out.  
 excide.  
 excell.  
 exchequer office of receipts.  
 exclaime cry out.  
 execrable cursed.  
 execute perforce.  
 excrement dung.  
 exempt free.  
 exemplifie enlarge.  
 exhibite put vp.  
 exile banish.  
 exorcist g. confuter.  
 expedient fit.  
 expell put out.  
 expend consider.  
 expedition haste.  
 expect loke for.  
 expire end.  
 explicate declare.

exploit enterprize.  
 expulsion driving out.  
 exquisite perfect.  
 extend spread forth.  
 extenuate lessen.  
 extoll aduance.  
 extort toying out.  
 extract drawne out.  
 extemporall }  
 extemporary } sobaine.  
 Fabulous, feigned.  
 fact deede.  
 faction, diuision.  
 fastious, that maketh diuision.  
 facility, easinesse.  
 falconer.  
 fallacie deceipt.  
 fantasie, imagine.  
 fatall, by destiny.  
 festiuall, feast day.  
 festiuitie mirth.  
 female }  
 feminine } the like  
 fertile fruitfull.  
 feruent hot.  
 feuer ague.  
 figurative by figures.  
 finally, lastly.  
 firmament skie.  
 flagon great winevat.  
 flexible easily bent.  
 fleagme one of the humours.  
 flux disease of scouring.  
 fornication vncleanenesse be-  
 twene single persons.  
 fortification strengthening.  
 fountaine headspring.  
 fortitude valiantnesse.  
 fragments reliques.  
 L 2 fragility

fragility brittlenesse.  
 fragrant sweet smelling.  
 fraternity brotherhood.  
 fraudulent deceitfull.  
 frequent often.  
 frivolous vaine.  
 frontlet k. head attire.  
 fructife make fruitfull.  
 frustrate make voyde.  
 frugall thristie.  
 fugitive runnagate.  
 function calling.  
 funerall buriall.  
 furbusher, dresser.  
 furious raging.  
 future time to come.  
 Garboile hurly burly.  
 garner coorne chamber.  
 gem precious stone.  
 gentility } gentrie.  
 generosity }  
 gentile a heathen.  
 generation offspring.  
 gender.  
 genealogie g. generation.  
 genitor father.  
 gesture.  
 gines, fetters.  
 ginger.  
 gourd k. plant.  
 gorget.  
 gorgeous.  
 gospel, glad tydings.  
 geometry gr. Art of measu-  
 ring.  
 gradation by steps.  
 graduate that hath taken de-  
 grée.  
 gratifie to pleasure.

gratis freely.  
 guardaine \* keeper.  
 gulfe deepe pole.  
 Habilitie, or } ablenesse.  
 ability }  
 habitable able to be dwelt in.  
 habite apparrell.  
 harmony g. musicke.  
 halleluiah praise the Lord.  
 herauld kings messengers.  
 hawke loftie.  
 hebrew from Hebrews stocke.  
 heathen, s<sup>e</sup> gentile.  
 helmet, head piece.  
 harbenger, sent before to pre-  
 pare.  
 hereticke } that hold heresie.  
 hereticall }  
 homage, worship.  
 hosanna saue I pray thee.  
 horror fearefull, sorrowfull.  
 hostage pledge.  
 host armie.  
 hostilitie hatred.  
 hymne g. song.  
 humane gentle.  
 humiditie moisture.  
 hypocrite g.  
 hylllope.  
 Idiot g. vblearned.  
 Idolatry g. false worship.  
 Iealous.  
 Iesus Saviour.  
 ignominy reproach.  
 illegitimate vnlawfully  
 borne.  
 illusion mockery.  
 imbecillitie weaknesse.  
 imburke.

immediate next to.  
imitation following.  
immoderate without mea-  
sure.

immortall enuerlasting.

impeach, accuse.

immunitie freedom.

impediment let.

imperiall belonging to the  
Crowne.

imperfection imperfectness.

impenitent unrepentant.

impiety vngodlines.

impose lay vpon.

impression printing.

impudent shamelesse.

impugne dispute.

impute reckon.

impute without punish-  
ment.

(per.

impropriation making pro-

immanitie beastly crueltie.

importune to be earnest with

imperious desiring to rule.

incessantly earnestly.

inquisition searching.

incense & offering.

to incense to stirre vp.

incident happening.

inchant \* bewitch.

inclination mouing.

incline leane vnto.

incomber trouble.

incommodious hurtfull.

incomparable insufferable.

incongruity without agree-  
ment.

incontinent presently, or  
chaste.

incurr runne into.

indemnity without losse.

indignity vnto, thine &c.

indignation hatred.

induce move.

induction bringing in.

indurate harden.

infamous ill reported.

infection corrupting.

inferre bring in.

infernal belonging to hell.

infirmities weaknesse.

inflammation inflaming.

infinite without number.

influence a flowing in.

informe giue notice.

ingrate carue.

ingredience entrance.

inhabite dwell in.

inhibite forbide.

inhibition forbidding.

iniunction committing.

iniurious wrongfull or hurtfull.

innouate make new.

innovation making new.

inordinate out of order.

inquisition searching.

inlinate creepe in.

inspire breathe into.

insolent proud.

instigation prouoking.

institute appoint.

intercept present.

intercession going betwixt

making entreaty.

interchange, exchange.

intercourse mutuall access.

interest, loane.

interline draw a line betwixt.

intermeddle, deale with.  
intermingle, mingle with.  
intermission foregoing.  
interpreter expounder.  
interrogation a question asking.

interrupt breake off.  
intricate intwapped.  
introduction entrance.  
intrude, to thrust in violently.  
invincible not to be wonne.  
irruption breaking in.  
irreucable not to be recalled.  
irreprehensible without reproofe  
Israelite of Israel.  
iudiciall belonging to iudgement.

iubile yeere of ioy.  
iuror swoorne men.  
iutice.

iustitie approue.  
*Lapidarie* skilfull in stones.  
*largesse* or largis liberalitie.  
lasciuious wanton.  
laud praise.  
laurell bay tree.  
laxative loose.

*legacie* gift by will or ambassage.

legion host.  
legate Ambassadour.  
*legerdmaine* light handed.  
leprosie k. of disease.  
libertine loose in religion.  
lethargie gr. k. of slothfull disease.  
licentious taking libertie.  
*lieutenant* deputy.  
limication appointment.  
literature learning.

lingell shomakers thred.  
linguist skilfull in tongues.  
ligigious quarrellous.  
lose, lato.

*lotarie* casting of lots.  
loyall obedient.

lunaticke wanting his wits.  
Magitian, bing witchcraft.  
magistrate gouernour.  
magnanimity valiantnesse.  
magnificence sumptuousnes.  
*maladie* disease.

malicious.  
*male-content* discontented.

maligne hate.  
manicle fetters.

*manger*.  
maranatha accursed.  
manumisse set free.  
*march* goe in array.

mart faire.  
martiall warlike.  
marches borders.  
margent edge of a booke.  
marrow.

martyr witness.  
matron ancient woman.  
matrice wombe.

mature ripe.  
mechanicall g. handcrafts.  
mediocritie measure.

medicine.  
mercement.  
mediatour aduocate.  
mercer.

mercie.  
meditate muse.  
menstruous defiled.  
melancholy g. humour of  
sollitarie,

solitarinesse.

melodious g. sweet sounding

meritorious that deserueth.

method g. order.

metaphor g. similitude.

ministration ministring.

militant warring.

minoritie vnder age.

monastery colledge of monks

miraculous marvellous.

mirror \* a looking glasse.

mitigate alluage.

mixture mingling.

mixture *idem*.

mobilitie moving.

modest sober.

moderate temperate.

modern of our time.

moitie halfe.

moment weight or sabbaine

momentarie sodaine.

monarch g. one ruling all.

moote argue.

monument antiquitie.

moralitie ciuill behauiour.

morall that endeth.

mortuarie due for the dead.

motiue cause moving.

mortise kill.

mountaine great hill.

munition defence.

mutable changeable.

mustaches vpper lip haire.

malnesey.

Muses goddesses of learning.

mutation change.

myrrhe k. of sweet gumme.

mysticall that hath a myste  
rie in it.

myserie hidden secret.

Natiue bozne.

narration declaration.

neede.

necessitie.

nauigation sayling.

nephew.

nerue sinew.

negligence.

neuter of neyther side.

Nicholaitan gr. an hereticke

from Nicholas.

necromancie gr. blacke art.

nonage vnder age.

nonuit not following.

notice.

notifie giue knowledge.

numeration numbring.

nutriment nourishment.

Obeisance obedience.

oblation offering.

oblique crooked.

obliuious forgetfull.

obstinate froward.

obscure dark.

obstruction stopping.

obtuse dull.

occidentall belonging to the

west.

odious hatefull.

odor smell.

odoriferous sweet smelling.

officious dutifull.

oluet place of Olues.

omnipotent almighty.

operation working.

opportunitie kinde.

oppose set against.

opprobrious reprochfull.



ordure dung.  
 orignall beginning.  
 oracle a speech from God.  
 ordination obtaining.  
 orphan g. without parents.  
 orthographie g. true writing.  
 ostentation boasting.  
 ouerplus more then needeth.  
 pacific quiet.  
 pamphlet a small treatise.  
 panishe slipper.  
 paradise g. place of pleasure.  
 paraphrase g. exposition.  
 paramour an amorous louer.  
 parable similitude.  
 parcell.  
 parget.  
 partiall.  
 partition diuision.  
 passion suffering.  
 Passeouer one of the Iewes  
 feasts.  
 patheticall g. hehement.  
 Patriarke g. chiefe father.  
 patrimonie fathers gift.  
 patronage defence.  
 patronise defend.  
 pavilion tent.  
 paucitie fewnesse.  
 pauement.  
 peccau I haue offended.  
 peculiar proper.  
 persuee to perswade.  
 pentecost g. whithstantide.  
 perceiue.  
 peregrination iourneying in  
 a strange land.  
 peremptorie resolute.  
 peris.

period g. end.  
 perillous dangerous.  
 permit suffer.  
 permutable changeable.  
 perpetuie a continuance.  
 perplexitie trouble, griefe.  
 persecute }  
 persist. } continue.  
 persevere. }  
 perspicuous euident.  
 participate partake.  
 peruert overthrow.  
 perruque haire lays south.  
 peruerse froward.  
 petegree stocke.  
 petition prayer.  
 phantasie imagination.  
 pheasant.  
 pharisee one of that sect.  
 physiognomie knowledge by  
 the visage.  
 phisicke.  
 phrase g. forme of speech.  
 phrensie gr. madnesse.  
 philosophie g. studie of wises  
 dome.  
 pigeon.  
 pirate, sea-robbet.  
 pietie godlinesse.  
 pillage spoyle in wars.  
 pilot master guider of a  
 ship.  
 plaintiffe the complainant.  
 planet g. wandring starre.  
 plausible pleasing.  
 plenitude fulnesse.  
 plume feather.  
 pluarie more then one.  
 pollicie.  
 pourell



poirell ornament for a horse beast.	prophane vngodly.
poet gr. a verse maker.	prognosticate foretell.
poetresse gr. a woman poet.	progenie offspring.
polish decke.	prohibite forbid.
pollute defile.	prologue, see preface.
pomegranet k. of fruit.	prolix tedious.
ponderous weighty.	prompt ready.
populous full of people.	promulgation, see publicat <sup>ion</sup> .
postscript written after.	propitiation sacrifice to pac <sup>ify</sup> .
protract deserts.	propose propound.
popularitie pleasing the peo <sup>ple</sup> .	proprietie propriety.
preamble fore-speech.	prorogue put off.
precept.	prostitute set open for un <sup>cleannesse</sup> .
predecessor.	prophesie gr. foretell or ex <sup>ound</sup> .
predesignate appoint before.	prophet gr. he that proph <sup>eseth</sup> .
precious.	prospect a sight farre off.
precinct compass.	promesse valiantnesse.
predominant ruling.	prose that writing which is not verse.
preface, see preamble.	proselite gr. stranger con <sup>uerted</sup> .
preiudice hurt.	prostrate fall downe.
preiudicate foretold.	protect defend.
premunire foreseiture of goods.	prouocation prouoking.
preparatiue preparation.	provident foreseeing.
preposterous disorderd.	prudence wisdom.
prerogatiue priuiledge.	psalme heauenly song.
presbyterie g. Eldership.	Palmograph } writer of psalmist } psalmes.
prescript decree.	psalter booke of psalmes.
prescription limitation.	publish set abroad.
press ready.	publike open.
primitive first.	publican toll-gatherer.
prioritie.	publication publishing.
pristine old.	purgatorie place of purging.
probation allowance.	
prodigious monstrous.	
proced.	
profound deep.	

*Pursuit* \* following.  
*puissance* \* powerfull.  
 putrifie corrupt.  
 Quadrangle foure cornered.  
 quadrant foure square.  
 queach thicke heape.  
 quintessence chiefe vertue.  
 quotidian dailie.  
 Rapacity } violent  
 rapine } catching.  
 ratifie establish.  
 reall.  
 receipt.  
 receite.  
 recognisance acknowledge.  
*recoile* \* goe backe.  
 reconcile bring into fauour.  
 recreate refresh.  
 redeeme buy againe.  
 redemption buying againe.  
 refection refreshing.  
 reflection casting backe.  
 referre put ouer.  
 refuge succour.  
 regenerate borne againe.  
 regiment government.  
*register* halender.  
 reic Et cast away.  
 reioynder.  
 reiterate repeat.  
 relate report.  
 relation reporting.  
 relapse backe sliding.  
 relaxation refreshing.  
 relinquish forsake.  
 remit forgine.  
 remitte lose.  
*remorse* pache of conscience.  
 renouue renew.

*renouue* \* forsake.  
 repaste fode.  
 repell put backe.  
 repeale call backe.  
 repose put.  
 repreſe put downe.  
 repulſe putting backe.  
 repugnancie contrariety.  
 repugnant contrary.  
 repute account.  
 resigne giue ouer.  
 restauration reſtozing.  
 reſume take againe.  
 reuoke call backe.  
 rhetoricke g. art of eloquence.  
 rhetoritian g. ſkilfull in rhe-  
 toricke.  
 rheume gr.  
 rogue.  
 ruinous ready to fall.  
 rudiment firſt inſtruction.  
 rupture breach.  
 ruſticall clowniſh.  
 Sabboath reſt.  
 ſacredge church robbing.  
 ſacrament holy ſigne of oath.  
 ſacrifice.  
 Sadduce k. ſedatise.  
*ſafe conduit* ſafe keeping.  
 ſaint holy one.  
 ſanctification holinneſſe.  
 ſalubritie holeſomneſſe.  
 ſanctitie } holinneſſe.  
 ſanctimonie }  
 ſanctuarie holy place.  
*ſandals* g. ſlippers.  
 ſapience wiſdomme.  
 ſatietie fullneſſe.  
 ſayre a nipping reſt.  
 ſcuriſh.

saturity fullnesse.  
*savage* wilde.  
 sauce.  
 scalpe pate.  
 scarifie launce a soze.  
 scepter signe of a rule.  
 schisme breach.  
 schismaticke that moueth a  
 schisme.  
 scripture working.  
 scruple doubt.  
 scrupulous full of doubts.  
 scourge.  
 scurrilie satwre scoffing.  
 seclude shut out.  
 sectarie for schismaticke.  
 secondary the second.  
 seduce deccieue.  
 sedulitie diligence.  
*seniorie* Lordship.  
 seminary a noursery.  
 senator alderman.  
 sensible easily felt.  
 sense.  
 sensuall brutish.  
 sepulcher graue.  
 sequele following.  
 sequester put to an indifferent  
 man.  
 seruice.  
*sergeant*.  
 seruitude bondage.  
 seruite slauish.  
 seruity sharpnesse.  
 sexe kinde.  
 significant plainly signifying.  
 simplicitie plainnesse.  
 sinister unhappie.  
 situation placing.

slaughter.  
 slice.  
 sluice.  
 soare mount high.  
 sociable fellowshipp.  
 societie fellowship.  
 solace comfort.  
 solution unloosing.  
 solicit moue.  
*summarie* bylese.  
 sophister caullier.  
*sorcerie*.  
 soueraigne chiefe.  
 spacious large.  
 specific signifie.  
 speciall.  
 Spicerie.  
 splene g. mist.  
 spongeous like a sponge.  
 spruce.  
*quinancia* k. disease.  
 station standing.  
 stabilirie surenesse.  
 stillatorie a distilling place.  
 stipendarie that serueth for  
 wages.  
 studious diligent.  
 stile manner of speech.  
 submisle lowly.  
 suborne procura false wit-  
 nesse.  
 subscribe write vnder.  
 subtract } take from  
 subtract }  
 substitute deputie.  
 subtle craftie.  
 subuersion ouerthrowing.  
 succeed follow.  
 suggest prompt.

sulphure bymistone.	testification witnessing.
summarily bycell.	theologic gr. divinity.
superficies upper side.	thyme gr. k. herbs.
superfluous needles.	tractable easie to handle.
superscription writing aboue.	tractate a treatise.
supplant ouerthrow.	tragedy a solemne play.
support beare bp.	tradition deliuering from one to
supposition supposing.	another.
suppress.	traffique bargaining.
superiour higher.	transfigure change.
supremacie chiefedome.	transitory some passe away.
surcharge ouercharge.	tranquility quietnesse.
<i>surmount exceed.</i>	transfere conuey ouer.
surcingle.	transforme transfigure.
suspense.	transgresse breake.
<i>surplus see ouerplus.</i>	translate turne.
<i>surpine * ouerplus.</i>	transport carry ouer.
synagogue place of assembly.	transpole change.
lycophant tale-bearer.	triangle thre cornered.
synode a generall assembly.	tribunall indgement seats.
Tabernacle tent.	tripartite thre fold.
temerarious rash.	triviall common.
temerity rashnesse.	tribe company.
temperature temperatenesse.	<i>trompe decelue.</i>
temperate keepe a means.	triumph grent ioy.
temperance sobriety.	triumphant reioycing for the
temple a Church.	conquest.
tempestuous boisterous.	tribute.
<i>tempore to serue the time.</i>	truce peace.
temporarie for a time.	turbulent.
terrestriall earthly.	tympany gr. k. diaple.
tenuitie finallnesse.	vacant voyde.
tetrach gr. gouernour of a	valour courage.
fourth part.	vanquish overcome.
tenure hold.	vapor moisture.
termination ending.	vendible saleable.
thwite thure.	venerable worthyfull.
thimble of carefull.	verifie make verie.
	verecall fleshy.

vesture } garment.  
vestment }

bice

bicious.

bleto.

blacible.

victorious that hath gotten many victories.

vineyard orchard of grapes.

vigilant watchfull.

vilitation going to see.

vision sight.

clear bile.

union unity.

vnite toyns.

vnuerfall general.

vrine scale

vnfatiabie that hath not enough.

vocation calling.

volubilitie swiftnesse.

voluptuous given to pleasure.

vrbanitie curtesie.

vsurpe take vnlawfull authoritie.

utility profit.

vulgar common.

waages

waager

waight

waught.

FINIS.



## To the Reader.

Whilsof (gentle Reader) somewhat hereto have spoken,  
touching the true forming and signification of *deriuitives*  
and *comounds*, as those that begin with *de*, *con*, *sub*, *in*, *super*,  
and end in *tion*, *ment*, *able*, *ible*, &c. but for small reason hath  
for the present altered my purpose. Also I crave pardon for  
many faults escaped, especially in the Table, many words bei-  
ng misplaced, and the character mistaken. But I hope the  
learned will with fauour see my purpose: and the vnskillfull  
reape the fruit, vndall opportunitie may be usefull to them self.

If, notwithstanding any former reasons, thou doubtest  
that thy laste child will haue spoiled this booke before it be  
learned; thou shalt beie diuide it at the end of the second  
book, or thou shalt beie diuide it at the end of the third, vntill  
he can read.

If thou thinke me cumber for hardnesse of rule, or length of  
time, write for thy selfe, or for thy child, in very yong  
letters, or in the first letter (which is) doth daily confute thee.  
For thou shalt see by the end of the first book, or by the end of the second,  
that thou shalt beie diuide it at the end of the third, vntill  
he can read.

Fore-well.